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PREFACE

The 48th Fighter Wing has played an invaluable role in the history of the United States Air Force. When the 48th Bombardment Group (Light) originally activated on 15 January 1941, it provided pilot training as a close-air-support and air-interdiction unit. The group and its flying squadrons participated in every major campaign on the Western Front during World War II. The unit changed names three times before being inactivated as the 48th Fighter Group on 7 November 1945.

With the onset of the Cold War, the unit was redesignated the 48th Fighter-Bomber Group in June 1952, and activated on 10 July 1952 as part of the 48th Fighter Bomber Wing at Chaumont Air Base, France. The 48th Fighter-Bomber Group stood continuous alert with F-84 *Thunderjet* and F-86 *Sabre* jet aircraft, prepared to respond to any threat from the Communist-controlled Eastern Bloc. For its efforts in and contributions to the local area, the wing received its moniker *Statue de la Libertè* (Statue of Liberty Wing).

When relations between the United States and France deteriorated in the late 1950s, the 48th Tactical Fighter Wing, along with its newly gained F-100 *Super Sabres*, moved to RAF Lakenheath, England, where its members continued to maintain alert duties. The wing transitioned to the F-4 *Phantom II* in 1972 and the F-111 *Aardvark* in 1977, and participated in countless deployments, inspections, and exercises throughout the 1970s and 1980s. Since 1986, the 48th Fighter Wing has clearly shown the power of the US Air Force during numerous operations with its F-111s, F-15C *Eagles*, and F-15E *Strike Eagles*:

Operation Eldorado Canyon, the strikes on Libya due to terrorist attacks attributed to the Libyan government.

Operation Desert Storm, the war for the liberation of Kuwait from Iraq. Operation Provide Comfort, Kurdish humanitarian relief efforts and the enforcement of the northern Iraq no-fly zone.

Operation Deny Flight, the enforcement of the no-fly zone over Bosnia. Operation Noble Anvil, the air war over Serbia.

Operation Northern Watch, the enforcement of the no-fly zone over northern Iraq.

Operation Southern Watch, the enforcement of the no-fly zone over southern Iraq.

Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom, the current fronts in the war on terrorism.

On 25 September 2002, the wing completed a transformation based on the Chief of Staff of the Air Force's Combat Wing Organization. Some of the changes included consolidation of all maintenance functions in the 48th Maintenance Group that were previously part of the 48th Operations Group. The transformation also affected the 48th Support Group, redesignated the 48th Mission Support Group, when the wing's supply, transportation, and plans

activities combined to form the 48th Logistics Readiness Squadron. The 48th Contracting Squadron also became a part of the 48th Mission Support Group in 1993

On 1 October 2004, the wing gained an additional group. The 85th Group remained geographically separated, stationed at Naval Air Station, Keflavik, Iceland, until 28 June 2006 when it inactivated. USAFE reassigned the 56th Rescue Squadron from the 85th Group to the 48th Fighter Wing at that time, and the squadron continues to fly the HH-60G *Pave Hawk* helicopter for its search and rescue mission.

Despite the many achievements over the years, the most important time in the 48th's history is right now. The continuing instability of the Middle East and the worldwide threat of terrorism now place the wing at the forefront of current operations.

This edition of the 48th Fighter Wing Heritage Pamphlet includes a history of the wing and base and also the heritage and heraldry of the wing and all of its groups and squadrons. Each organization is divided into the following categories:

<u>Lineage</u>: Chronological record of activations, redesignations, inactivations, etc.

Assignments: List of organizations to which the unit has been assigned.

Assigned Units: List of units that fall or fell under the wing/groups.

Stations: List of stations at which the organization has been located.

<u>Commanders</u>: Chronological list of the commanders.

<u>Honors</u>: List of organizational honors broken down by service streamers, campaign streamers, armed forces expeditionary streamers, decorations (such as Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards), and bestowed honors.

Aircraft: Chronological list of aircraft assigned, if applicable.

The information contained within is as accurate as possible. All official lineage and honors statements and emblems are maintained by the Air Force Historical Research Agency at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. This pamphlet should not used for official determination of honors, etc. without verification. For more information regarding the 48th Fighter Wing's and its units' heritage and heraldry, please contact the 48th Fighter Wing History Office at RAF Lakenheath.

Mr. Bill K. Harris 48th Fighter Wing Historian

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THE HISTORY OF THE 48TH FIGHTER WING AND THE 48TH OPERATIONS GROUP

On 15 January 1941, the United States Army Air Corps activated the 48th Bombardment Group (Light) at Hunter Field, Savannah, Georgia. On the same date, the Air Corps assigned the group's operational units: the 55th, 56th, and 57th Bombardment Squadrons (Light) and the 9th Reconnaissance Squadron (Light). These activations resulted from the buildup of military forces known as the "First Aviation Objective," in which the Air Corps activated 54 combat groups to prepare for the looming second World War.

Initially the 48th and its four flying squadrons served as a training unit, preparing its pilots and maintenance crews for eventual combat. After training, many of the group's members went on to serve in squadrons stationed in Europe and the Pacific, while the 48th remained in the states. Over the next two years the group moved from Hunter Field to Will Rogers Field, Oklahoma, back to Savannah, Georgia, then on to Key Field, Mississippi; William Northern Field, Tennessee; and Walterboro Army Air Field, South Carolina. Initially the men of the 48th trained with A-20 and A-18 twin-engine attack, light bombers. After moving to Key Field, the group used A-24, A-31, A-35, and A-36 aircraft for training.

While at Key Field, on 15 August 1943, the group was redesignated the 48th Fighter-Bomber Group. The flying squadrons were redesignated the 492d, 493d, 494th, and 495th Fighter-Bomber Squadrons.



World War II Headquarters Sign

Five days after these organizational changes, the 48th moved again, this time back to William Northern Field, Tennessee. With this move, the 48th abandoned its training mission and served strictly as an operational unit, flying in maneuvers with its first fighters, the P-39 *Airacobra* and P-40 *Warhawk*.

In early 1944, after years of training and flying across the US, the 48th returned to the East Coast. At first the group conducted coastal patrol missions and training in the single-seat fighter it would use throughout World War II, the P-47 *Thunderbolt*. After three months in South Carolina, the group moved up to Camp Shanks, New York and prepared for its embarkation to Europe. ¹

On 21 March 1944, the men of the 48th Fighter-Bomber Group boarded the *Queen Mary*, bound for an unknown and uncertain service in

World War II. After a week of sea travel, the contingent arrived at Gourock, Scotland. From there they traveled by train for two days to their first overseas base, RAF Station Ibsley in Southern England.

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¹ The 495th Fighter Squadron disbanded 1 April 1944, and did not make the trip.

Almost immediately after their arrival, members of the 48th began a rigorous training program, flying dive-bombing, glide bombing, night flying, low-level navigation, smoke laying, reconnaissance, and patrol convoy sorties. Over the next two months, the number of sorties steadily increased and the group flew its first combat missions on 20 April 1944—an uneventful fighter sweep of the occupied French coast. The group and squadrons underwent another name change on 30 May 1944, dropping the designation "bomber." Thus, the names that would remain with the units until their inactivations were the 48th Fighter Group and the 492d, 493d, and 494th Fighter Squadrons.



Remains of a German locomotive

Unknown at the time to the pilots of the 48th, all of their training was specifically designed for a campaign against the German positions in Normandy. On 6 June 1944, the 48th participated in a massive invasion of France, which included more than 14,000 sorties flown by the allied air forces. The three squadrons assisted the Normandy invasion by dropping bombs on bridges and gun positions, attacking rail lines and trains, and providing visual

reconnaissance reports. Over the course of the Normandy campaign, the 48th flew nearly 2,000 sorties, dropping nearly 500 tons of bombs and fired more than 160,000 rounds of ammunition.

With the pocket in Northern France secured, the group quickly moved into the recently conquered territory. On 18 June, the 48th moved its operations, along with the 492d and 493d Fighter Squadrons to Deux Jumeaux, France. The 494th Fighter Squadron followed on the 4th of July. From Deux Jumeaux, the 48th began a mission it would continue throughout the war: providing support for the First Army.

In late July 1944, attacks from the air helped the First Army break through the German positions at Saint Lo, France. In saturation attacks, the 48th struck tanks, convoys, gun positions, and ammunition dumps as the allied ground forces pushed the German army back. Keeping up with the front lines, the 48th was constantly on the move. It arrived at Villacoublay, France, on 29 August, Cambrai/Niergnies, France, on 15 September, and St Trond, Belgium, on 30 September. The 48th twice received the honor of being mentioned in Belgium's "Order of the Day" and assisted in the attack of German positions in Holland.

One of the 48th's most memorable attacks took place on 6 December 1944. Despite difficult weather and heavy enemy fire, the 48th's pilots struck German buildings and troop concentrations in Julich, Germany, allowing ground forces to advance into the sector and earning the 48th a Distinguished Unit Citation.

Two weeks later, the group was called on to hold back a massive German assault in the "Battle of the Bulge." The 48th flew under heavy weather with its

allies as the German military committed its forces in an all-out assault. Often flying as low as 20 feet off the ground, the men of the 48th strafed ground positions, holding back the Nazi armies in their last major offensive.

By 1945 the allies had gained nearly complete air superiority, allowing the 48th to conduct its missions at will. As the front line moved eastward, so did the 48th Fighter Group: moving into Kelz, Germany, on 26 March; Kassel, Germany, on 17 April; and Illesheim, Germany, on 29 April. Within a week of the group arriving at Illesheim, the allied nations celebrated Victory in Europe Day. Finally, on 8 May 1945, the 48th flew its final mission from Illesheim. Captain Troy Smith observed the ground situation: "They were in retreat by the tens of thousands. They were walking on one side of the road, guns slung over their shoulders, and our guys were on the other side of the road in convoys going the other way. At that point, I knew it was really over."

A month after the war ended, the 48th retraced its steps as it headed toward home. On 5 July 1945, the group arrived in Laon, France. After a few weeks back in France the group received orders to return to the US. With many of the group's members separating at port, those remaining set up the group headquarters at Seymour-Johnson Field, North Carolina. Two months later on 7 November 1945, the 48th Fighter Group and its flying squadrons inactivated as part of the massive postwar draw down.

Soon after World War II ended, Europe found itself facing the threat of war. Continental Europe, which had recently been divided by World War II, was now being divided between the communist controlled Eastern Block and the free countries occupied by the allies in the west. American participation in the Korean War raised fears that the Soviet Union would take advantage of this force commitment in Asia to launch its own strike into Europe.

The US increased its combat wings in the early 1950s. Under this program, the US Air Force established the 48th Fighter-Bomber Wing on 25 June 1952 and activated the wing on 10 July 1952 at Chaumont Air Base, France. The 48th Fighter-Bomber Group, which served in World War II, activated under the wing with the 492d, 493d, and 494th flying squadrons.



Chaumont Air Base Post Exchange Building, 1955

The new 48th Fighter-Bomber Wing inherited a base that was little more than acres of mud where wheat fields used to be. The only hardened facilities were a concrete runway and a handful of tarpaper shacks. Within two years, the wing headed up an engineering project that resulted in the construction of permanent barracks, a wing headquarters, flightline shops, and warehouses.

While trying to raise a functional base out of the mud, the 48th also served as an operational wing, flying the F-84 *Thunderjet*. With the F-84, the wing supported the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE), and participated in exercises with the US Seventh Army. In addition, the wing conducted operational readiness exercises and tactical evaluations. The 48th frequently deployed to Wheelus Field, Libya, for training in bombing and gunnery skills.

Within a year of activation at Chaumont, the wing had become so proficient with the F-84 that it formed an aerial demonstration team known as "The Skyblazers." In 1953 the wing transitioned to the F-86F *Sabre*, as did the aerial demonstration team. The F-86 team became USAFE's official aerial demonstration team in May 1954.

One of the first shows where the Skyblazers displayed their talent was on 4 July 1954. The 48th received the moniker of "Statue of Liberty Wing" in a ceremony presided over by the USAFE Commander, Lt Gen William H. Tunner, the Mayor of Chaumont, and the Undersecretary of State in the French cabinet, Jean Mason. This resulted in the wing becoming the only Air Force unit with both a numeric and descriptive designation. Soon after, the wing received the



Statue dedication ceremony, Chaumont Air Base, 4 July 1956

basic emblem design it would use for the next fifty years.

Not long after the wing proudly took on the title of The Statue of Liberty Wing, the wing's comptroller discovered the factory that had produced the actual Statue of Liberty was only 25 miles from Chaumont. In fact, one of the actual molds still existed. The factory agreed to cast a three-meter replica of the statue for \$1,700. The wing raised the funds by raffling off a 1956 French Ford Versailles sedan. The statue still stands in Chaumont as a memorial to the service of the 48th Fighter-Bomber Wing in France, with a replica located at RAF Lakenheath.

In late 1956, the Liberty Wing became USAFE's first unit to convert to the F-100 *Super Sabre*. However, at this time the Chaumont runway was closed for repair,

which resulted in the wing deploying to Bulo, Morocco (near Casablanca), to train with its new aircraft.

On 8 December 1957, the 48th Fighter-Bomber Group inactivated and its operational units assigned directly to the wing.

The wing under went another major organizational change on 8 July 1958 when in conjunction with an Air Force wide reorganization it became the 48th Tactical Fighter Wing (48TFW). Its subordinate flying squadrons also added "Tactical" to their designations and the 48th Field Maintenance Squadron, today's 48th Equipment Maintenance Squadron, activated.



The new Traffic Management Office, ca. 1960

Despite the close relationship between the wing and the people of Chaumont, international relationships between France and the US deteriorated in the late 1950s, resulting in French President Charles de Gaulle demanding the removal of NATO forces from the country. Under a project known as "Red Richard," USAFE relocated its units from France to other locations around Europe. For the 48th Tactical Fighter Wing, this meant a move to an empty heavy bomber base, RAF Lakenheath.

On 15 January 1960, jet fighters of the 48TFW landed at RAF Lakenheath for the first time. The Royal Air Force used the base during World War II and Strategic Air Command during the Korean War, both flying bomber aircraft. The wing and its fighters brought a new mission and the first permanent American presence, to RAF Lakenheath. The base required a myriad of construction projects to support the mission. Maintenance and flying operations areas required conversions to support fighter operations, and the base needed the creation of a support structure for a permanent host unit.

Throughout the 1960s the wing's members trained to react to possible aggression from the Soviet Union. They underwent a series of NATO tactical evaluations, for which they earned the wing their first Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, for the period from 1 July 1961 to 29 February 1964. The wing conducted several deployments to Turkey, Italy, Spain, and across the United Kingdom.

On 1 October 1971, the 492d Tactical Fighter Squadron stood down from its NATO commitments, followed by the 493d on 1 December and the 494th on 1 February 1972. This allowed the wing to convert from the F-100 to the F-4 *Phantom II*. The first F-4 arrived on 7 January 1972 and the wing completed the conversion on 15 April. The incoming F-4s came from units that completed their service in the Vietnam War, and transitioned through Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico. However, the slow turnover resulted in only 17 F-4s being on hand at the time of the transition, and only 26 aircraft available by June 1972. During this time, the 492d and 493d split the available aircraft while the 494th took on a non-operational status. Aircrew struggled to maintain proficiency, averaging less than 10 flying hours per month.

The wing coped with this aircraft shortage for two years, not reaching its full allotment of 73 airframes until July 1974. The 492d became fully operational on 10 December 1974, and the 493d on 13 January 1975, followed by the 494th on 25 March. Overall, the wing assumed its initial operational capability on 1 July 1975, resuming its full NATO and USAFE commitments after a three-year transition.

From 1975 to 1977 the 48th underwent a hectic series of operational readiness inspections and tactical evaluations, while standing on alert and

participating in a number of weapons training deployments. However, the F-4 service would be short, as the wing prepared for another aircraft transition.

As early as the summer of 1975, the 48th Fighter Wing began its preparations to receive the F-111 Aardvark. The first public, official announcement took place in October 1976. In a three-way move, the 48th received F-111s from the 366th Tactical Fighter Wing, Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idaho; the 366th received F-111s from Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada; and Nellis received Lakenheath's F-4s.



Exercise participants aid an injured airman after an attack, 1970s

On 1 March 1977 the first maintenance trainer F-111 arrived at Lakenheath with the last F-4 departing on 22 April. With the assignment of 91 F-111s, USAFE once again activated the 495th Fighter Squadron, which had served under the 48th Fighter Group during World War II.

Unlike the previous F-4 transition, the F-111 change took place quickly and without any significant problems. In fact, the wing received its third Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for such a smooth transition. Almost immediately after changing aircraft, the wing began a series of monthly exercises and deployments that took the Liberty Wing to Italy, Iran, Greece, and Pakistan.

In the early 1980s the wing struggled with aircraft shortages. Primarily, this resulted from the upgrade to the Pave Tack, a laser guided weapons delivery system. Each aircraft had to process through the upgrade facility at the Air Logistics Center in California. At the same time, the wing had to deal with supply shortages resulting from years of reduced military budgets in the late 1970s.

By the mid 1980s the "Red Scare" was not the only American fear for national security; terrorists struck targets from Beirut to Berlin, from Rome to Rotterdam. Some of these attacks were attributed to the Libyan government headed by Colonel Mohmar Qaddafi. In retaliation, U.S. President Ronald Reagan ordered a strike against targets in Tripoli, which were carried out by the US Navy's Sixth Fleet and F-111s of the 48th Tactical Fighter Wing.

At approximately 1900 local time, on the evening of 14 April 1986, 24 F-111Fs launched from Lakenheath, including six airborne spares. In flights of four, aircrews flew south through the Straits of Gibraltar and began their orchestrated attack shortly after midnight on 15 April. Simultaneously, Navy and Air Force support aircraft began engaging Libyan defenses around Tripoli.

The grueling 14-hour flight took its toll. "Those guys were so fatigued, the crew chiefs literally had to pull some of the crews out of the cockpits," recalled CMSgt Richard O'Shaughnessy, then a Master Sergeant and weapons flight supervisor. "Most of them actually lost several pounds from sweating so much. When the guys pulled their helmets off, sweat literally poured down their foreheads and necks."

Colonel Sam W. Westbrook, 48th Tactical Fighter Wing Commander, summed up the base's feelings during the 14-hour ordeal: "We held our breath during that fourteen-hour period. People didn't really smile a whole lot and conversation remained somewhat subdued. But when our people saw the first F-111s on approach, the whole flightline workforce let out a sigh of relief and seemed to breathe once again."

However, despite the success of the mission, the reality of the danger experienced by the wing's pilots hit home. As the strike force recovered at Lakenheath, both air and ground crews were given the somber news that "Karma-52", aircraft 70-0389, and its crew Major Fernando L. Ribas and Captain Paul Lorence of the 495th Fighter Squadron², were missing.

On 8 September 1986, U.S. Navy Secretary John Lehman presented the Navy's Meritorious Unit Commendation to the Liberty Wing for its participation in the operation. Today, the Liberty Wing remains the only Air Force unit to have received this prestigious award. Likewise, General Charles Donnelly, Commander-in-Chief, USAFE, visited RAF Lakenheath on 17 February 1987 and presented decorations to those who participated in the operation. The ceremony ended with a presentation to Captain Lorence's widow Diane, followed by a missing man flyover.

Marking the end of the Cold War, a piece of the Berlin Wall was dedicated on base in July 1990 to remember the "slain peacekeepers of the world." With this drastic change in global politics, rumors began to spread about the future of Lakenheath and other European bases. Politicians debated over what to do with the newly-found "peace dividend."

However, the entire pace of the Air changed in the summer of 1990. On 2 August 1990, Iraq President Saddam Hussein directed his forces to invade Kuwait and thereby threatened an invasion into Saudi Arabia. Within days of the invasion, US President George Bush directed the deployment of US Armed Forces to Saudi Arabia in what became known as Operation DESERT SHIELD. In an address to the Pentagon on 15 August, President Bush referred to DESERT SHIELD as "...one of the most important deployments of allied military power since the second World War."

Also in the first week of August, Col Thomas J. Lennon, 48th Tactical Fighter Wing Commander, received a call from Headquarters, US States Air Force, asking if the 48th Tactical Fighter Wing was ready to deploy. Colonel Lennon built a team of 13 members from wing leadership, known as the "Lucky 13," and preparations began for the eventual movement of personnel and F-111s to Saudi Arabia.

On 25 August 1990, 18 F-111s took off from Lakenheath as the first USAFE unit to deploy. In this first group, nearly 500 men and women of the Liberty Wing departed with the assuredness of years of training behind them and a clearly defined mission before them.

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² While Captain Lorence (weapon systems operator) was assigned to the 495th, Major Ribas (pilot) was attached to the squadron but worked in the operations plans office.

In a 31 August editorial of the base's newspaper, the <u>Jet48</u>, Col Barry Ream, the 48th Tactical Fighter Wing's Vice Commander, spoke to the families of the deployed: "I wish I could give you lots of details about what your spouses are doing during the deployment, but I can't. I can say, however, that they all arrived safely, morale is sky high, and the job will get done in typical Liberty Wing style."



Greetings from the 48 TFW

Colonel Ream's words proved prophetic. By January 1991, the 48th had deployed 66 of its 70 F-111s to Taif, Saudi Arabia, along with more than 1,400 Team Lakenheath members. During Operation DESERT STORM, the war for the liberation of Kuwait, the 48th **Tactical** Fighter Wing (Provisional) flew 2,500 combat sorties. Dropping 7.3 million

pounds of precision guided munitions, the wing's F-111 fleet destroyed 920 tanks and armored personnel carriers, 245 hardened aircraft shelters, 160 bridges, and 113 bunkers. In one of the last missions of the war, on 27 February 1991, the 48th recorded the first combat use of a GBU-28 (Guided Bomb Unit), successfully destroying an Iraqi command and control center. All of this the wing accomplished without one combat loss of a pilot or aircraft.

Incorporating the lessons learned during the desert operations, the Air Force directed changes that led to the Objective Wing Organization. Beginning in mid-1991, the 48th Tactical Fighter Wing began restructuring under this program, realigning its maintenance-fighter squadron work force and establishing several command positions to include the 48th Logistics Group, 48th Medical Group, 48th Support Group, and 48th Operations Group (originally designated the 48th Fighter Group). The program also redesignated many of the Air Force's units by dropping the "Tactical" from their names. Thus on 1 October 1991, the 48th Tactical Fighter Wing was redesignated the 48th Fighter Wing, and the 492d, 493d, and 494th became simply Fighter Squadrons.

In the midst of the organizational changes, the wing switched aircraft again, exchanging the F-111s for the F-15E *Strike Eagle*. On 15 February 1992, the first F-15E landed at Lakenheath, with the last F-111 departing for units within the US on 16 December 1992. The final F-15E arrived in June 1993, and the wing achieved initial operational capability on 1 October 1993.

With this mission change, the 493d Fighter Squadron inactivated on 1 January 1993, only to activate again on 1 January 1994.



F-15E at Ahmed Al Jaber Air Base, Kuwait.

The squadron received its first maintenance trainer F-15C *Eagle* on 10 January 1994, then its full compliment of aircraft by 22 July 1994. This marked the first time that the 48th had flown a specifically air-to-air weapon system, after flying for more than 50 years with an air-to-ground mission.

With its new weapon systems, the wing began a hectic pace of deployments that would keep at least one squadron constantly deployed for nearly six years. On 5 August 1993, the 492d Fighter Squadron conducted the wing's first F-15E deployment when it went to Incirlik Air Base, Turkey, under Operation PROVIDE COMFORT (succeeded by NORTHERN WATCH). Thirteen days after the 492d's arrival in Turkey, Iraq violated the exclusion zone by placing surface-to-air missiles outside of the city of Mosul. In spite of repeated warnings to remove the missiles, Iraqi forces failed to comply. On the afternoon of 18 August, Liberty Wing F-15Es struck the site, eliminating the missile threat.

For the remainder of the decade, the 492d and 494th continually rotated to Turkey and to Aviano Air Base, Italy, for participation in Operation DENY FLIGHT, supporting operations in the Balkans. Providing combat air patrol with F-15Cs, the 493d also rotated planes to Turkey and Italy. This series of deployments continued into the spring of 1999.

In February 1999, while the wing served another rotation in Turkey, acts of aggression by Serbia—the core of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia—against its Albanian population in the province of Kosovo resulted in NATO intervention, culminating in Operation ALLIED FORCE.³ Strikes against Serbian targets began on 24 March 1999. Within 72 hours, the 493d Expeditionary Fighter Squadron, stationed at Cervia Air Base, Italy, recorded four aerial victories against the enemy. At the same time, the 494th

³ The overall NATO operation was designated ALLIED FORCE, while the US-specific part was called Operation NOBLE ANVIL.

Expeditionary Fighter Squadron, operating from Aviano Air Base, employed its precision guided munitions—including the first combat use of a GBU-28 *Bunker Buster* by an Air Force F-15E. Starting in May, the 492d Expeditionary Fighter Squadron launched combat operations directly from RAF Lakenheath, the first sustained combat operations flown from England since World War II.

During the air war over Serbia, the wing deployed 1,011 personnel to 18 different locations. The wing's pilots and aircraft flew combat missions from three locations, using 69 aircraft. Those remaining at RAF Lakenheath not only made up for the work of those deployed, but also launched combat missions. Furthermore, they served as a supply point for their deployed counterparts, sending 3,871 tons of equipment to various locations. In all, the pilots of the 48th serving under expeditionary squadrons flew 2,562 sorties for more than 11,000 combat hours in less then three months, dropping approximately 3 million pounds of munitions and scoring four out of five confirmed Air Force aerial victories.



Remains of a MiG-29, courtesy of the 493d FS

After ALLIED FORCE, the 48th Fighter Wing was given a chance to reconstitute its forces for the first time in six years. During this period, the wing upgraded its F-15E fleet with new Block E-210 models.

At the same time, the wing participated in training with its NATO allies through a series of deployments across continental Europe while receiving USAFE and NATO strike evaluations, tactical evaluations, and surety inspections. Yet the wing continued to prepare for future taskings, such as its Air Expeditionary Force (AEF) commitments.

For the first time since the Gulf War, in December 2000, the wing's flying squadrons began deploying to the desert of Southwest Asia. As part of AEFs 2 and 4 respectively, the 494th and 492d Fighter Squadrons served as Operation SOUTHERN WATCH's precision guided munitions squadrons based at Ahmed Al Jabar Air Base, Kuwait. The units employed several munitions against Iraqi targets, racking up 690 sorties for 1,229 hours for the 494th in AEF 2 and 730 sorties for 1,173.9 hours for the 492d in AEF 4.

The 48th Fighter Wing served as the lead wing force provider for the 363d Air Expeditionary Wing at Prince Sultan Air Base, Saudi Arabia, during AEF 4.

The 493d also deployed to Prince Sultan and served as SOUTHERN WATCH's air superiority squadron, flying 893 sorties for 2,201.9 hours.

After the AEF 4 redeployment in June 2001, the wing moved into its 10-month training period consisting of exercises and inspections, both at home and at events such as Weapons Training Deployments. However, this period was severely interrupted by 11 September 2001.

In response, President George W. Bush initiated Operation ENDURING FREEDOM—air and ground strikes against terrorist organizations and training camps in Afghanistan. "Great harm has been done to us. We have suffered great loss. And in our grief and anger we have found our mission and our moment. Freedom and fear are at war," stated President Bush.

As part of this operation, the 492d and 493d Fighter Squadrons deployed to support the humanitarian airlift operations from Ramstein Air Base, Germany. The F-15C and F-15E squadrons ensured air superiority and supremacy for C-17

aircraft delivering humanitarian daily rations to Afghan refugees in Afghanistan.

On 21 March of 2003, Operation IRAQI FREEDOM began with airstrikes and ground attacks against the Iraqi military. Nearly 500 people from the Liberty Wing served in various roles and locations.

Since that time, the 48th FW has deployed to support Air Expeditionary Force commitments in Southwest Asia.

Most recently, the 56th Rescue Squadron was reassigned to the wing in June 2006 where it flies the HH-60G *Pave Hawk* helicopter.



HH-60 water rescue

No matter the challenge—whether conducting strike operations in Iraq or standing guard at RAF Lakenheath's main gate—the people assigned to the 48th Fighter Wing perform their duties with integrity, selflessness, and excellence, as they will continue to do as the next challenges arise.

HISTORY OF ROYAL AIR FORCE LAKENHEATH



From 1940 until 1945, the Royal Air Force (RAF) constructed more than 500 airfields across the United Kingdom at a cost of more than £1 billion. As part of this incredible civil engineering project, construction on RAF Lakenheath began in late 1940, after the British Government purchased over 1,800 acres of land reserved for the base. However, RAF Lakenheath's military affiliation predated its World War II operational use.

During World War I, the Royal Flying Corps (RFC) established several training areas around Lakenheath Warren, one of which was located across the A1065 roadway from the current perimeter of RAF Lakenheath. A number of RFC units were stationed within several miles of the area with at least two American units attached to the RFC for training. England's first tank trials were conducted near the current location of the Lakenheath Country Club and Clay Target Centre (formerly the Rod and Gun Club) with the First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill in attendance.

As England felt the threat of war from the air in 1940, the Eriswell Low Warren was established as a decoy aerodrome in 1940 for RAF Mildenhall. Featuring fake buildings, a fake runway, and wooden airplanes, the site was initially designated a "K" site as a daytime decoy, but later took on the label of a "K/Q" site for 24-hour operations.

By November 1941, completed construction on RAF Lakenheath included three concrete runways, hangars, and Quonset-style huts. In November, RAF Lakenheath opened as a satellite of RAF Mildenhall, with the first Wellington twin-engined bombers arriving on 24 November 1941.

In January 1942, the RAF's 149 Squadron began to move from the grass runways of RAF Mildenhall to RAF Lakenheath, with its four-engined Stirling bombers. The squadron completed its move on 6 April 1942 and participated in the first "Thousand Bomber Raid" against Cologne, Germany on 30 May 1942.



Sergeant Middleton

During the 149 Squadron's two years of combat operations from RAF Lakenheath, its most highly decorated pilot was an Australian enlisted man, Flight Sergeant Rawdon Hume Middleton. Sergeant Middleton participated in a bombing raid on Fiat factories at Turin, Italy, on 29 November 1942. During the raid, a shell burst near the cockpit hitting Middleton in the face, destroying his jaw and right eye. Nonetheless, Middleton and the co-pilot, who was also injured, limped the broken plane back toward England, until it took another hit near the French

coast. Middleton kept the plane in the air long enough for five of the eight crewmembers to safely bail out. Posthumously, Middleton received the Victoria Cross, the British and Commonwealth equivalent to the US Congressional Medal of Honor. His remains are interred in St. John's Churchyard in Beck Row near RAF Mildenhall.

The 199 Squadron joined 149 at Lakenheath in July 1943 flying Wellingtons and later Stirlings. Both squadrons attacked the German V-weapon development center at Peenemunde, Germany on 17 August 1943. Meanwhile, the 149 and 199 gradually took on a larger role in the mine laying mission, designed to tie up enemy shipping and resources in extensive mine sweeping operations. By the end of 1943, this had become both squadrons' primary mission.

On 1 May 1944, 199 Squadron departed RAF Lakenheath, and by 15 May 149 Squadron also completed its operations. Lakenheath closed for an upgrade to a "Very Heavy Bomber" base, which was not completed until 15 April 1947. During this time, contractors repaired, resurfaced, and extended the runways. The station reopened under the RAF's Bomber Command on 15 April 1947.

In 1948 the first US Air Force personnel and aircraft arrived at RAF Lakenheath, as the US sought to secure its allies in Western Europe during the Cold War. Instead, a war in Asia would move RAF Lakenheath from a site for

transitory aircraft on temporary duty (TDY) to a permanent station.

In 1949, the only active unit on the base was the 7504th Base Complement Squadron, analogous to a much smaller version of today's mission support group. The only aircraft on the base belonged to rotational TDY units. A fence had not yet been built to protect RAF Lakenheath's assets, and the Air Force did not formally take control of the base until 1 June 1950.



Within a month of the onset of the

Korean War, RAF Lakenheath was brought to full strength and security increased. By August 1950, the base had 29 permanently assigned B-29s and 24 additional B-29s deployed to RAF Lakenheath. These aircraft, along with B-50s

and B-36s, stood watch over Europe for the next three years, in case the Soviet Union decided to take advantage of the force commitment in Korea and launch its own offensive into Europe.

From 25 June 1950 until the cease-fire on 27 July 1953, 18 flying units including the 301st Bomb Wing and 97th Bomb Wing filled the skies with their B-29s and B-50s. Twenty two new support squadrons activated, ranging from the 7504th Food Services Squadron to the 97th Maintenance Squadron. Strategic Air Command took control of the base on 1 May 1951, and RAF Lakenheath was fenced for security in 1952.

From 1953 until 1956, permanently assigned B-47s served at RAF Lakenheath. Temporary duty aircraft included KC-97s and U-2 surveillance aircraft, the latter serving under the 1st Weather Reconnaissance Squadron, supplementing bombers. Jet fighter aircraft landed at RAF Lakenheath on 15 January 1960, as the 48th Tactical Fighter Wing, under the command of Third Air Force and USAFE, arrived.



A one-plus-one dormitory under construction in the 1990s

Since the base was not designed for a large, self-sufficient wing, the 48th's arrival required several major construction projects. Base operations, flying, and maintenance facilities expanded to suit the new mission. By 1958, the first 82 family housing units were completed. Within a year of the wing's arrival, the base theater, junior high school, and high school opened. Over the remainder of the decade "Phase III" housing, the dining hall, hospital, elementary school, bowling alley, and a number of other morale, welfare, and recreation facilities opened.

Construction in the early 1970s brought three-story brick dormitories, a youth center, and an enclosed swimming pool to the base. However, the arrival of F-111 *Aardvarks* in 1977 brought the most meaningful construction since the 48th Fighter Wing's arrival. Most significantly, the aircraft transition required the construction of 60 hardened aircraft shelters, an avionics facility, a command post, and an air alert facility.

With four squadrons of aircraft, the increased base population necessitated an increase in support facilities. In the 1980s, shopping areas were expanded, a new commissary built, and the child development center opened.

Throughout the 1990s, the 48th Fighter Wing worked to replace its deteriorating World War II facilities and upgrade the flying and maintenance areas for the F-15E *Strike Eagles* it received in 1992 and the F-15C/D *Eagles* in 1994. Another major goal was to improve "Quality of Life" facilities, with new "one-plus-one" single-bedroom dormitories, renovated housing units, and improved recreational facilities.

In 2001, RAF Lakenheath still had a number of small, one-story, functionally obsolete structures that occupied a disproportionate land area of the base. In fact, civil engineers classified 21 percent of the buildings on base as substandard, with 62 percent of them unable to be suitably restored. These included 39 Quonset Huts built during World War II as "temporary" facilities designed to last the RAF through the war, yet remained in use sixty years later.

Recently completed construction projects included the communications squadron building, front gate reconstruction, a new dormitory, and Phase 1 of the Lord's Walk housing project.

Future construction projects include a new Large Vehicle entry gate, new squadron building for the 493 FS, and the completion of the Lord's Walk housing area.

Lakenheath continues to serve as the home of USAFE's largest fighter wing and home to more than 6,000 active duty Air Force personnel, civilian employees, and their families.



HERITAGE OF ROYAL AIR FORCE LAKENHEATH

Lineage of RAF Lakenheath

Initial construction began in June 1941.

Established "Lakenheath RAF Station" on 24 November 1941.

Closed for rebuilding to Very Heavy Bomber station in May 1944.

USAF construction began on 1 July 1948.

USAF occupancy on 27 November 1948.

Formal ownership transferred to USAF on 1 June 1950.

Renamed RAF Lakenheath on 1 June 1950.

RAF Lakenheath Headquarters Units

Royal Air Force

1941-1942: 20th Operational Training Unit

1942-1944: 149 Squadron 1943-1944: 199 Squadron 1944-1948: Inactive

United States Air Force

1948-1949: 7460th Base Complement Squadron

1949-1950: 7504th Base Complement Sq (later, 7504th Air Base Group)

1950-1953: 7504th Air Support Wing 1953-1954: 3913d Air Base Squadron

1954-1955: 321st Bomb Wing 1955: 40th Bomb Wing 1955-1959: 3910th Air Base Group

1960 – present: 48th Tactical Fighter (later, 48th Fighter) Wing

Aircraft

1941-1942: (RAF) Wellington I 1942-1944: (RAF) Stirling I, III

1943-1944: (RAF) Wellington III, X; Stirling III

 1948-1950:
 Boeing B-29 Superfortress

 1949-1953:
 Boeing B-50 Superfortress

 1951-1953:
 Convair B-36 Peacemaker

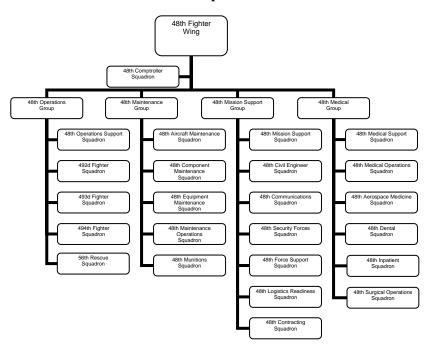
1953-1955: Boeing KC-97 Stratofreighter

1953-1956: Boeing B-47 *Stratojet*

1960-1972: North American F-100 Super Sabre
1972-1977: McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom II
1977-1992: General Dynamics F-111 Aardvark
1992 – present: McDonnell Douglas F-15E Strike Eagle
1994 – present: McDonnell Douglas F-15C/D Eagle
2004 – present Sikorski HH-60G Pave Hawk

48TH FIGHTER WING ORGANIZATIONAL CHARTS

As of 30 September 2008



THE HERITAGE AND HERALDRY OF THE 48TH FIGHTER WING, ITS GROUPS, AND SQUADRONS



48TH FIGHTER WING

Lineage

Established as 48th Fighter-Bomber Wing on 25 June 1952.

Activated on 10 July 1952.

Redesignated 48th Tactical Fighter Wing on 8 July 1958.

Redesignated 48th Fighter Wing on 1 October 1991.

Assignments

Twelfth Air Force, 10 July 1952; United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE), 1 January 1958; Third Air Force, 1 October 1959; United States Air Forces in Europe, 12 October 1959; Seventeenth Air Force, 15 November 1959; Third Air Force, 15 January 1960; Seventeenth Air Force, 1 July 1961; Third Air Force, 1 September 1963; USAFE, 1 November 2005; Air Command Europe, 18 November 2005; Third Air Force, 1 December 2006 – present.

Assigned Components

Groups

48th Air Base (later, 48th Combat Support, 48th Support, 48th Mission Support) Group: 10 July 1952 – present.

48th Fighter-Bomber (later, 48th Operations): 10 July 1952 – 8 December 1957; 31 March 1992 – present.

48th Maintenance and Supply (later, Logistics, Maintenance) Group: 10 July 1952 – 8 December 1957; 31 March 1992 – present.

USAF Hospital, Lakenheath (later, USAF Regional Hospital, Lakenheath; 48th Tactical Fighter Wing Hospital; 48th Medical Group): 1 July 1971 – present.

85th Operations Group -1 Oct 2004 – 28 June 2006.

Squadrons (only those with assigned aircraft)

492d Fighter Squadron: 8 December 1957 – 31 March 1992.

493d Fighter Squadron: 8 December 1957 – 18 December 1992.

494th Fighter Squadron: 8 December 1957 – 31 March 1992.

495th Tactical Fighter Squadron: 1 April 1977 – 13 December 1991.

Stations

Chaumont Air Base, France, 10 June 1952.

RAF Lakenheath, England, 15 January 1960 - present.

Aircraft

1952-1956: Republic F-84 *Thunderjet* and North American F-86 *Sabre*1956-1972: North American F-100 *Super Sabre*1972-1977: McDonnell Douglas F-4 *Phantom II*1977-1992: General Dynamics F-111 *Aardvark*1992 – present: McDonnell Douglas F-15E *Strike Eagle*1994 – present: McDonnell Douglas F-15C/D *Eagle*2004 - Sikorsky HH-60G *Pave Hawk*

48TH FIGHTER WING (con'd)

Commanders

Col Joseph H. Moore

Col Jay B. Silveria 29 August 2008 Brig Gen John W. Hesterman III 5 June 2007 Brig Gen Robert P. Steel 24 June 2005 Brig Gen Mark T. Matthews 1 August 2003 9 March 2001 Brig Gen John T. Brennan Col Irving L. Halter, Jr. 31 August 1999 Col Carl E. Van Pelt 5 February 1998 Col Douglas J. Richardson 3 July 1996 Col David F. MacGhee, Jr. 20 September 1994 Brig Gen Kurt B. Anderson 11 September 1992 Col Dean W. Radueg 27 July 1992 Col William C. Guth 10 July 1991 Col Jonas L. Blank, Jr. 12 December 1990 Col Barry L. Ream 25 August 1990 Col Thomas J. Lennon 24 April 1989 Col William M. Douglass 9 July 1987 16 June 1986 Col Thomas J. Barber 3 April 1984 Col Sam W. Westbrook III 25 November 1981 Brig Gen Edward R. Bracken Col Thomas A. Baker 18 June 1980 Brig Gen Buford D. Lary 26 March 1979 Brig Gen Robert E. Messerli 17 June 1975 18 April 1974 Col Richard H. Head Col John R. Paulk 21 May 1973 Col Don D. Pittman 29 March 1971 Col William T. Whisner 1 February 1970 Col Frank L. Gailer, Jr. 19 September 1969 Col Henry W. Brown 2 June 1969 7 June 1967 Col Cullen A. Brannon, Jr. Col Edward B. Burdett 14 July 1965 Col Ross L. Blachly 3 August 1964 Col Allen P. Rankin 1 June 1964 Col Robert L. Petit 6 June 1962 1 May 1961 Col Emmett S. Davis Col Victor E. Warford 4 August 1959 Col Edward F. Roddy 24 June 1959 Col Stanton T. Smith, Jr. December 1956 Brig Gen Albert P. Clark, Jr. 1 August 1955 Col William L. Leverette 1 June 1955 Col Chesley G. Peterson 27 May 1953

10 July 1952

48TH FIGHTER WING (con'd)

Honors

Service Streamers. None Campaign Streamers.

Southwest Asia:

Defense of Saudi Arabia (2 August 1990 – 16 January 1991) Liberation and Defense of Kuwait (17 January – 11 April 1991)

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers. None

Navy Meritorious Unit Commendation: Libya, 10-16 April 1986 Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 July 1961 – 29 February 1964	1 July 1992 – 30 June 1994
1 July 1966 – 30 June 1968	1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996
14 October 1976 – 31 December 1977	1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998
1 April 1978 – 31 March 1980	**[14 April] – 10 June 1999
1 July 1984 – 30 June 1986	1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000
1 July 1986 – 30 June 1988	1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002
1 July 1988 – 30 June 1990	1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004
*20 August 1990 – 11 May 1991	1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005
25 August 1990 – 31 March 1991	1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

^{*} Honors earned as the 48TFW (Provisional)

The wing is authorized to display the honors earned by the 48th Operations Group prior to 10 July 1952.

Emblem (Approved on 5 July 1962; modified on 15 June 2007; replaced emblem approved on 20 March 1953).

Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of all personnel. The emblem is symbolic of the Wing and its history. On 10 July 1954, the 178th anniversary of United States independence, the Wing was designated as "The Statue of Liberty Wing" in recognition of the long-standing friendship between the United States and France. The thirteen stars surrounding the Statue of Liberty represent the original thirteen colonies of the United States of America.

Designation: "STATUE DE LA LIBERTÈ" [The Statue of Liberty Wing]



^{***}Honors Conferred from the 48th Air Expeditionary Wing-Noble Anvil. Bestowed Honors

48TH COMPTROLLER SQUADRON

Lineage

Constituted 48th Comptroller Squadron and activated on 1 July 1985.

Inactivated on 1 July 1994.

Redesignated 48th Comptroller Flight on 16 June 1995.

Activated on 1 July 1995.

Redesignated 48th Comptroller Squadron on 1 May 1997.

Assignments

48th Tactical Fighter (later, 48th Fighter) Wing, 1 July 1985 – 1 July 1994, 1 July 1995 – present.

Stations

RAF Lakenheath, England, 1 July 1985 – 1 July 1994; 1 July 1995 – present.

Commanders

Maj Christopher DeJesus
Maj Norman Dozier
Maj Michael J. Halloran
Maj Mary Ensminger
Lt Col Paul G. Hough
Maj Diane M. McDaniels

02 July 2007
20 July 2004
10 July 2001
13 July 1999
13 July 1999
14 July 1995

Maj Mary C. Roock 3 May 1991 – 1 July 1994

Capt Jeffrey A. Bryan 8 March 1991 Maj Mark O. Goble 3 September 1987 Lt Col Sherry D. Sims 1 July 1985

Honors

Service Streamers. None Campaign Streamers. None Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers. None Decorations.

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

[1 July 1985] – 30 June 1986 1 July 1986 – 30 June 1988 1 July 1988 – 30 June 1990 20 August 1990 – 11 May 1991 24 March – 10 June 1999 1 Oct 2000-24 Sep 2002 1 Oct 2002-30 Sep 2004

1 Nov 2005-31 Dec 2006

48TH COMPTROLLER SQUADRON (con'd)

Emblem (Approved 7 December 1998)

Yellow is an Air Force color. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The wings of the eagle are on a blue disc suggesting a globe and reflect the comptroller's support to expeditionary forces and global air power. The dollar signs encircling the disc indicate the unit's around-the-clock fiscal mastery. The torch represents the unit's dedication, diligence, and commitment to the financial aspects of the squadron's parent organization.

Motto: "FISCALIS VICTORIA" [Fiscal Victory]

48TH MAINTENANCE GROUP

Lineage

Established as 48th Maintenance and Supply Group on 25 June 1952. Activated on 10 July 1952.

Inactivated on 8 December 1957.

Redesignated 48th Logistics Group and activated on 31 March 1992.

Redesignated 48th Maintenance Group on 25 September 2002.

Assignments

48th Fighter-Bomber Wing, 10 July 1952 – 8 December 1957.

48th Tactical Fighter (later, 48th Fighter) Wing, 31 March 1992 – present.

Assigned Units

48th Aircraft Maintenance Squadron: 25 September 2002 – present.

48th Component Repair (later, 48th Component Maintenance) Squadron:

31 March 1992 – present. 48th Contracting Squadron: 1 October 1993 – 25 September 2002.

48th Logistics Support (later, 48th Maintenance Operations) Squadron:

31 March 1992 - present.

48th Maintenance (later, 48th Field Maintenance, 48th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance, 48th Equipment Maintenance) Squadron:

10 July 1952 – 8 December 1957; 31 March 1992 – present.

48th Motor Vehicle (later, 48th Transportation) Squadron:

10 July 1952 – 8 December 1957; 31 March 1992 – 25 September 2002.

48th Munitions Squadron: 24 January 2003 – present.

48th Supply (later, 48th Logistics Readiness) Squadron:

10 July 1952 – 8 December 1957; 31 March 1992 – 25 September 2002.

Stations

Chaumont Air Base, France, 10 July 1952 – 8 December 1957. RAF Lakenheath, United Kingdom, 31 March 1992 – present.

Honors

Service Streamers. None Campaign Streamers. None Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers. None Decorations.

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

*[14 April] – 10 June 1999

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002

48TH MAINTENANCE GROUP (con'd)

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004 1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

Commanders

Col Marcus F. Novak 30 Aug 2007 Col Robert A. Dickmeyer 10 Jun 2005 Col David G. Lawson 6 Feb 2004 Col Stephen E. Newbold 6 May 2002 Col Robert Garcia 27 Jun 2000 Col David T. Nakyama 4 Jun 1998 Col Phillip C. Miller, Jr. 2 Apr 1996 17 Jun 1993 Col Gregory A. Halverson Col James R. Coates 31 Mar 1992

[15 Mar 1957: The group discontinued operations in preparation for

inactivation.]

Lt Col Leon E. Lincoln, Jr. 5 Jan – 15 Mar 1957

Col George T. Buck 10 Aug 1955
Maj Robert E. McGriffin 25 May 1955
Col Leonidas Baker 6 Apr 1953
Lt Col Paul A. McVay 18 Mar 1953
Lt Col Alton F. Ackerman ca. 30 Sep 1952
Lt Col Paul A. McVay 10 Jul 1952

Emblem

A group assigned to a wing echelon organization is not authorized its own distinct emblem. Instead, it uses the emblem of the parent establishment with the group's own designation in the scroll.

^{*}Honors Conferred from the 48th Expeditionary Logistics Group-Noble Anvil.

48TH AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SQUADRON

Lineage

Constituted 48th Organizational Maintenance Squadron and activated on 14 May 1964.

Organized on 1 July 1964.

Discontinued and inactivated on 1 January 1966.

Activated on 1 February 1972.

Redesignated 48th Aircraft Generation Squadron on 31 August 1981.

Inactivated on 31 March 1992.

Redesignated 48th Aircraft Maintenance Squadron on 10 July 2002.

Activated on 25 September 2002.

Assignments

United States Air Forces in Europe, 14 May 1964; 48th Tactical Fighter Wing, 1 July 1964 – 1 January 1966; 48th Tactical Fighter (later, 48 Fighter) Wing, 1 February 1972 – 31 March 1992; 48th Maintenance Group, 25 September 2002 – present.

Stations

RAF Lakenheath, England, 1 July 1964 – 1 January 1966; 1 February 1972 – 31 March 1992; 25 September 2002 – present.

Honors

Service Streamers. None Campaign Streamers. None Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers. None Decorations.

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

14 October 1976 – 31 December 1977

1 April 1978 – 31 March 1980

1 July 1984 – 30 June 1986

1 July 1986 – 30 June 1988

1 July 1988 - 30 June 1990

20 August 1990 – 11 May 1991

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

48TH AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SQUADRON (con'd)

Commanders

Major Matthew C. Finnegan
Major Keith Compton
Lt Col Matthew Kmon
Lt Col Alvin Porter
Lt Col Stephen P. Sheehy
18 Jan 2008
5 July 2006
1 July 2004
13 June 2003
25 September 2002

Maj Robert M. Ferrera 18 July 1990 – 31 March 1992

Maj Walter W. Saeger, Jr. 20 March 1989 Lt Col Daniel G. Joyce 21 September 1987 Maj Frank E. Pruissmann 25 May 1986 18 March 1985 Maj John G. Griest Lt Col Larry C. Souder 1 October 1984 Mai John N. Edenfield 11 June 1983 18 June 1982 Lt Col Robert A. Defee III Lt Col Robert C. Carroll 20 June 1980 Lt Col Albert R. Schmidt 11 July 1977 Lt Col James C. Forrest 31 July 1976 Lt Col Robert M. Greene 22 July 1974 Lt Col Donald M. Kastilahn 1 September 1972 Maj Norman H. Rushton 1 February 1972

Capt Gerald R. Larson 1 July 1964 – 1 January 1966

Emblem (Approved on 14 November 1972)

The emblem is symbolic of the unit, the Air Force, and the national colors. The color blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations, and yellow to the sun and the excellence of personnel in assigned tasks. The hand is representative of Air Force personnel carrying the torch of freedom. The stars allude to the aerospace medium in which Air Force operations are carried out. The lightning bolt represents the striking power of the United States Air Force.

48TH COMPONENT MAINTENANCE SQUADRON

Lineage

Constituted 48th Armament and Electronics Maintenance Squadron on 1 October 1958.

Activated on 15 November 1958.

Discontinued and inactivated on 15 January 1962.

Activated on 14 May 1964.

Organized on 1 July 1964.

Redesignated 48th Avionics Maintenance Squadron on 1 January 1969.

Redesignated 48th Component Repair Squadron on 31 August 1981.

Redesignated 48th Component Maintenance Squadron on 25 September 2002.

Assignments

48th Tactical Fighter (later, 48th Fighter) Wing, 15 November 1958 – 15 January 1962; 48th Tactical Fighter (later, 48th Fighter) Wing, 1 July 1964; 48th Logistics (later, 48th Maintenance) Group, 31 March 1992 – present.

Stations

Chaumont Air Base, France, 15 Nov 1958. RAF Lakenheath, England, 15 Jan 1960 – 15 Jan 1962; 1 Jul 1964 – present.

Honors

Service Streamers. None Campaign Streamers. None Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers. None Decorations.

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 July 1961 – [15 January 1962]

1 July 1966 – 30 June 1968;

14 October 1976 – 31 December 1977

1 April 1978 – 31 March 1980

1 July 1984 – 30 June 1986

1 July 1986 – 30 June 1988

1 July 1988 – 30 June 1990

20 August 1990 - 11 May 1991

1 July 1992 – 30 June 1994

1 July 1994 - 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

*[14 April] – 10 June 1999

 $1\ October\ 2000-24\ September\ 2002$

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

48TH COMPONENT MAINTENANCE SQUADRON (con'd)

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

Commanders

Maj Tony S Lombardo	18 Jan 2008
Maj Matthew C. Finnegan	29 Jun 2006
Lt Col Stephen D. Petters	6 Jul 2005
Lt Col Ray Lindsay	13 Jun 2003
Lt Col Alvin L. Porter	11 Jun 2002
Lt Col Stephen P. Sheehy	22 Jun 2001
Maj Marcus Novak	21 Jul 2000
Maj Callis F. McLain	10 Jul 1998
Lt Col John P. Pronk	17 May 1996
Lt Col Jeffrey M. Snyder	16 Jun 1995
Lt Col Timothy P. Ryan	7 Jul 1993
Maj Deborah C. Gallo	8 Sep 1991
Lt Col Richard T. Holden, Jr.	18 Jul 1990
Maj Billy G. Meador	8 Mar 1989
Maj William C. Clark	1 Jul 1988
Maj Patrick C. Quigley	1 Jun 1987
Maj George W. Andren	23 Jul 1985
Maj Michael A. Luffred	14 Feb 1983
Maj James R. Coates	18 Jun 1982
Maj Sam D. Nimmo	31 Aug 1981
Lt Col Vernon Handel	3 Jul 1980
Lt Col Nelson L. Lovegren	6 May 1977
Lt Col Leon D. Hobbs	4 Aug 1976
Maj Ronald G. Kaylor	2 Jun 1976
Maj Louis O. Dewhurst	27 Nov 1974
Lt Col Norman G. Cox	14 Feb 1972
Capt Anthony A. Lill	23 Oct 1970
Maj George E. Spires III	5 Jul 1969
Lt Col Joseph J. Kiolbassa	4 Aug 1966
1Lt Stanley R. Morgan	23 Jun 1966
Lt Col Gerald B. Robertson	3 Jun 1964
Maj Charles M. Mooney	9 May 1960 – 15 Jan 1962
Mai Jack H. Kennedy, Ir	15 Nov 1958

Maj Jack H. Kennedy, Jr. 15 Nov 1958

Emblem (Approved 20 April 1976)

The emblem is symbolic of the unit, the Air Force, and the national colors. Ultramarine blue, red, white, and golden yellow are used in the design. The

^{*}Honors Conferred from the 48th Expeditionary Logistics Group-Noble Anvil

color blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations, as well as being one of the national colors, and golden yellow to the sun and the excellence of the personnel in assigned tasks. Red, as part of the background, is the second national color used. A white sword across the red, gold, and blue background completes the national colors, and is indicative of the strength and capabilities of the squadron. The encircling electrons are indicative of the very nature of the 48th Component Maintenance Squadron's mission. The white banner above the emblem, with the words in blue, "STATUE OF LIBERTY WING," symbolizes that the squadron is an integral part of the 48th Fighter Wing.

48TH EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SQUADRON

Lineage

Constituted 48th Maintenance Squadron on 25 June 1952.

Activated on 10 July 1952.

Redesignated 48th Field Maintenance Squadron on 15 November 1954.

Redesignated 48th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron:

15 November 1958.

Redesignated 48th Field Maintenance Squadron on 1 July 1964.

Redesignated 48th Equipment Maintenance Squadron on 31 August 1981.

Assignments

48th Maintenance and Supply Group, 10 July 1952; 48th Fighter Wing, 8 December 1957; 48th Logistics (later, 48th Maintenance) Group, 31 March 1992 – present.

Stations

Chaumont Air Base, France, 10 July 1952. RAF Lakenheath, England, 15 January 1960 – present.

Honors

Service Streamers. None Campaign Streamers. None Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers. None Decorations.

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 July 1961 – 29 February 1964

 $1\ July\ 1966-30\ June\ 1968$

14 October 1976 – 31 December 1977

1 April 1978 – 31 March 1980

1 July 1984 – 30 June 1986

1 July 1986 – 30 June 1988

48TH EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SQUADRON (con'd)

1 July 1988 – 30 June 1990 20 August 1990 – 11 May 1991 1 July 1992 – 30 June 1994 1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996 1 August 1996 – 30 June 1998 *[14 April] – 10 June 1999 1 Oct 1998 – 30 Sep 2000 1 Oct 2000 – 24 Sep 2002 1 Oct 2002 – 30 Sep 2004 1 Oct 2004 – 31 Oct 2005 1 Nov 2005 – 31 Dec 2006

*Honors Conferred from the 48th Expeditionary Equipment Maintenance Squadron-Noble Anvil.

Commanders

12 July 2007 Major Darin B. Dronoff 15 July 2005 Lt Col Benjamin Davis 19 July 2004 Lt Col Stephen B. Lawlor Mai Helen L. Brasher 31 January 2003 22 June 2001 Maj Marcus F. Novak Lt Col Terry W. Williamson 5 May 2000 Lt Col Charles L. Webb, III ca. May 1999 Maj Dennis S. Perez 5 December 1997 Lt Col John P. Harris 27 June 1996 Maj Arthur B. Cameron, III 8 April 1994 Maj Stephen J. Milone 3 February 1992 Maj Russell G. Richardson 6 December 1990 Maj William C. Clark 13 March 1989 Maj Walter W. Saeger, Jr. 11 May 1988 1 June 1987 Lt Col Andrew M. Crowe 15 July 1985 Maj Robert E. George 18 July 1984 Maj Robert H. Steele 30 July 1983 Lt Col Jerry P. Wax Lt Col Stephen J. Ratcliffe 15 March 1982 31 August 1981 Maj Gary A. Chabot Maj Robert H. Peterson 10 July 1980 Lt Col Lowell V. Thomas 24 February 1978 Maj Earl D. Baker 7 June 1976 Lt Col Travis D. Dabbs 6 January 1975 Lt Col Troy L. Caldwell 1 November 1972 Lt Col Nickolaus A. Kueber 3 January 1972 Maj Stanley Tufo 15 December 1969 20 January 1967 Lt Col John B. Gipson Maj Marcus W. Galyean 3 October 1966

48TH EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SQUADRON (con'd)

Maj James G. Van Patten 7 December 1965 Maj Arnold H. Echola 1 July 1964 June 1963 Maj James R. Curran Maj Stanley Wilkinson, Jr. 24 May 1960 Maj Lacy W. White, Jr. 5 November 1959 Maj George W. Maxon, Jr. 24 July 1959 Maj Woodrow W. Fry ca. 1 April 1959 Maj William M. Menaker, Jr. ca. August 1957 Maj Charles F. Earll 15 June 1956 Maj Leslie W. Tomlin 13 December 1955 Capt Harrison B. Lethbridge 6 August 1955 Maj Arthur W. Kownslar January 1955 10 July 1952 Maj Leslie W. Tomlin

Emblem (Approved 26 May 2006)

Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The silver wrench represents the superior maintenance mission and performance of the unit. The buff hand symbolizes strength and dexterity in performance of mechanical duties. The black background signifies the ability to fulfill the air mission. The three lightning bolts, blue, yellow, and red represent the fighter squadrons the unit supports.

Motto: "SOUTIEN POUR TOUS" [Support For All]

48TH MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS SQUADRON

Lineage

Designated 48th Logistics Support Squadron and activated on 31 March 1992. Redesignated 48th Maintenance Operations Squadron on 25 September 2002.

Assignments

48th Logistics (later, 48th Maintenance) Group, 31 March 1992 – present.

Stations

RAF Lakenheath, England, 31 March 1992 – present.

Commanders

Maj Jason McCurry 3 September 2008 Maj Greg Buckner 30 June 2006 Capt Brian K. Martin 26 May 2006 Maj Paul Griffith 15 Oct 2004 Capt Felicia Sargent 28 June 2004 Lt Col Matthew Kmon 13 June 2003 Maj Ray A. Lindsay 3 July 2002 Lt Col Daniel E. Hagmaier 2 May 2000 31 July 1998 Maj Charles L. Webb III Capt Justin L. White 5 December 1997 Maj Dennis S. Perez 27 June 1996 Maj John P. Harris 25 August 1995 2 August 1994 Maj James E. Frowein Maj Steven A. Bagnaschi 7 July 1993 Maj Curtis S. Driggers 31 March 1992

Honors

Service Streamers. None Campaign Streamers. None

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers. None Decorations.

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

*[14 April] – 10 June 1999

1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

*Honors Conferred from the 48th Expeditionary Logistics Support Squadron-Noble Anvil.

48TH MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS SQUADRON (con'd)

Emblem (Approved 21 July 1994)

Blue and yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The firebird on the flight symbol represents the squadron personnel and their dedication to guarding, guiding, and maintaining the Wing's aircraft and mission. The swirling contrail reflects the turbulence in the world and serves to remind the unit personnel of the sacrifices that were necessary in the past to sustain future peace.

48TH MUNITIONS SQUADRON

Lineage

Constituted 48th Aviation Depot Squadron on 18 August 1959.

Activated on 1 December 1959.

Redesignated 48th Munitions Maintenance Squadron on 1 July 1960.

Discontinued and inactivated on 1 September 1964.

Activated on 8 October 1972.

Inactivated on 31 August 1981.

Redesignated 48th Munitions Squadron on 17 December 2002.

Activated on 24 January 2003.

Assignments

815th Combat Support Group (operational control by 90th Strategic Reconnaissance Wing, 28 April – 20 June 1960, and 40th Bombardment Wing, 20-30 June 1960), 1 December 1959.

40th Bombardment Wing, Medium (later, 40th Strategic Aerospace Wing), 1 July 1960 – 1 September 1964.

48th Tactical Fighter Wing, 8 October 1972 – 31 August 1981.

48th Maintenance Group, 24 January 2003 – present.

Stations

Forbes Air Force Base, Kansas, 1 December 1959 – 1 September 1964. RAF Lakenheath, 8 October 1972 – 31 August 1981; 24 January 2003 – present.

Commanders

Major Brian Tolson14 May 2007Lt Col John C. Mateer IV23 June 2005Lt Col Stephen D. Petters31 July 2003Lt Col Marcus F. Novak31 January 2003

Maj Gary A. Chabot 10 July – 31 August 1981

Capt Francis L. Graham

Maj Henry J. Zabinski

Maj Neil W. White

Maj Robert H. Myers

Lt Col Francis R. Perry

15 May 1981

25 June 1979

15 January 1977

31 August 1973

8 October 1972

Lt Col Basil C. Opalenik ca. November 1963 – 1964

Lt Col Wesley R. Rhodehamel3 April 1962Maj Howard C. Davies19 June 1961Lt Col John A. SchluppJanuary 1960Capt Dorsey C. LouxDecember 1959

Honors

Service Streamers. None Campaign Streamers. None

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers. None

48TH MUNITIONS SQUADRON (con'd)

Decorations.

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

14 October 1976 – 31 December 1977

1 April 1978 – 31 March 1980

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

Emblem (Approved 15 Aug 2003)

Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The three black stars represent the three Air Force Specialties forming the composition of the squadron. The lightning bolts stand for honor for the dual capabilities that the unit supports. All elements encompass the true spirit of the unit's motto.

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Motto: "LET THEM FEAR US"

48TH MEDICAL GROUP

Lineage

Constituted USAF Hospital, Lakenheath on 14 April 1971.

Activated on 1 July 1971.

Redesignated USAF Regional Hospital, Lakenheath on 20 September 1985.

Redesignated 48th Tactical Fighter Wing Hospital on 1 September 1988.

Redesignated 48th Medical Group on 31 March 1992.

Assignments

48th Fighter-Bomber (later, 48th Tactical Fighter, 48th Fighter) Wing, 1 July 1971 – present.

Assigned Units

48th Aerospace Medical Squadron: 1 September 1994 – present.

48th Dental Squadron: 1 September 1994 – present.

48th Medical Operations Squadron: 1 September 1994 – present.

48th Medical Support Squadron: 1 September 1994 – present.

Stations

RAF Lakenheath, England, 1 July 1971 – present.

Commanders

Commanders	
Col Kenneth McDonnell	09 Apr 2008
Col Kathleen Dobbs	07 Jan 2008
Col Robert I. Miller	21 June 2005
Col Stephen A. McGuire	19 August 2002
Col Farley J. Howell	20 November 2000
Col Cynthia A. Terriberry	14 March 1999
Col Stephen L. Meigs	14 March 1997
Col Paul B. Christianson	20 July 1995
Col John A. Watters, Jr.	17 July 1992
Col Charles W. Brown III	8 June 1992
Col Fredrick Fishburn	7 September 1988
Col Jacob T. Moll	1 July 1986
Col Robert T. Jones	23 August 1984
Col Marshall S. Cook	21 August 1980
Col Robert H. Bonner	5 August 1977
Col William L. Lee, Jr.	14 August 1974
Col Esteban A. Alcazar	15 June 1974
Col Howard R. Unger	29 July 1972
Col Esteban A. Alcazar	20 June 1972
Col John R. Troxell	1 July 1971

48TH MEDICAL GROUP (con'd)

Honors

Service Streamers. None Campaign Streamers. None Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers. None Decorations.

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 April 1978 – 31 March 1980

1 July 1984 – 30 June 1986

1 July 1986 – 30 June 1988

 $1\ July\ 1988-30\ June\ 1990$

20 August 1990 - 11 May 1991

1 July 1992 – 30 June 1994

1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

24 March – 10 June 1999

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

Emblem

A group assigned to a wing echelon organization is not authorized its own distinct emblem. Instead, it uses the emblem of the parent establishment with the group's own designation in the scroll.

48TH AEROSPACE MEDICINE SQUADRON

Lineage

Constituted 48th Aerospace Medicine Squadron on 1 August 1994. Activated on 1 September 1994.

Assignments

48th Medical Group, 1 September 1994 – present.

Stations

RAF Lakenheath, England, 1 September 1994 – present.

Commanders

Col Federic A. Marks	3 July 2007
Col Patrick R. Storms	11 July 2005
Col Joseph B. Anderson	8 July 2003
Lt Col Kenneth K. Knight	9 July 2001
Lt Col Matthew R. Chini	9 July 1999
Lt Col Richard Bachmann, Jr.	15 July 1997
Lt Col Jim A. Davis	18 July 1995
Lt Col Daniel L. Van Syoc	7 September 1994

Honors

Service Streamers. None Campaign Streamers. None

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers. None

Decorations.

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

6 September 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 June 1998

*[14 April] – 10 June 1999

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

Emblem (Approved 19 March 1997)

Blue and yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The disc as a globe signifies the unit's worldwide focus of medical services. The red cross, a traditional medical symbol, reflects the services offered by the squadron. The flight symbol alludes to the unit's support of both ground and aerospace forces.

Motto: "KEEP THEM FIT AND FLYING"

^{*}Honors Conferred from the 48th Expeditionary Equipment Maintenance Squadron-Noble Anvil.

48TH DENTAL SQUADRON

Lineage

Constituted 48th Dental Squadron on 1 August 1994. Activated on 1 September 1994.

Assignments

48th Medical Group, 1 September 1994 – present.

Stations

RAF Lakenheath, England, 1 September 1994 – present.

Commanders

Col Douglas C. Wilson 30 June 2005
Col James E. King 3 July 2002
Col Elliot R. Shulman 5 July 2000
Col Benjamin Blackham 2 July 1997
Col John W. Shaner 7 September 1994

Honors

Service Streamers. None Campaign Streamers. None Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers. None Decorations.

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

6 September 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 June 1998

24 March – 10 June 1999

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

Emblem (Approved 20 June 2001)

Blue and yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The torch and flame, symbolic of unit's dedication to the 48th Fighter Wing, represents freedom and enlightenment. The ivory tooth-shaped aura represents the Dental Squadron's unwavering commitment to wartime readiness and peacetime oral health.

Motto: "YOU SMILE BECAUSE WE CARE"

48TH INPATIENT SQUADRON

Lineage

Designated 48th Inpatient Squadron on 19 July 2007. Activated on 19 July 2007.

Assignments

48th Medical Group, 19 July 2007 – present.

Stations

RAF Lakenheath, England, 19 July 2007 – present.

Commanders

Col Robert G. Hontz 19 July 2007 – present

Honors

Service Streamers. None Campaign Streamers. None Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers. None Decorations. None

Emblem none.

48TH MEDICAL OPERATIONS SQUADRON

Lineage

Constituted 48th Medical Operations Squadron on 1 August 1994. Activated on 1 September 1994.

Assignments

48th Medical Group, 1 September 1994 – present.

Stations

RAF Lakenheath, England, 1 September 1994 – present.

Commanders

Col Matthew P. Wicklund
Old James A. King
Lt Col Joseph D. Dye
Lt Col David M. Jenkins
Col Linda E. Henderson
Lt Col Paul R. Ziaya
Lt Col Albert W. Swanegan

9 Aug 2005
2 July 2001
2 September 1999
11 July 1997
17 November 1995
7 September 1994

Honors

Service Streamers. None Campaign Streamers. None Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers. None Decorations.

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

24 March - 10 June 1999

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

Emblem (Approved 19 March 1997)

Blue and yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The Statue of Liberty "enlightening the world" represents the unit's patriotic defense of our constitutional liberties. Its torch is entwined with a serpent, reminiscent of the Staff of Aesculapius. The flame is marked with a red cross. Both are symbols of the medical field and symbolic of the squadron's medical functions. The stars denote the many medical services provided by the unit.

Motto: "LIBERTY MEDICS"

48TH MEDICAL SUPPORT SQUADRON

Lineage

Constituted 48th Medical Support Squadron on 1 August 1994. Activated on 1 September 1994.

Assignments

48th Medical Group, 1 September 1994 – present.

Stations

RAF Lakenheath, England, 1 September 1994 – present.

Commanders

Lt Col Rex A. Langston
Lt Col Charles E. Potter
Col Robert J. Rennie
Lt Col Wilfrid J. Hill
Col Steven H. Regner
Lt Col James R. Brown
Lt Col Jeanie M. Kearney

20 Jun 2006
12 Jun 2003
26 July 2001
11 May 1998
27 February 1997
27 September 1994

Honors

Service Streamers. None Campaign Streamers. None Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers. None Decorations

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

24 March - 10 June 1999

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

Emblem (Approved 26 July 1995)

Blue and yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The red cross represents the unit's medical mission; the torch describes liberty and the quest for freedom; the swirling arrow signifies the various flights that are united in support of the medical facility.

Motto: "CONSUCIATUS SUFFRAGARI" [United Support]

48TH SURGICAL OPERATIONS SQUADRON

Lineage

Designated 48th Inpatient Squadron on 19 July 2007. Activated on 19 July 2007.

Assignments

48th Medical Group, 19 July 2007 – present.

Stations

RAF Lakenheath, England, 19 July 2007 – present.

Commanders

Lt Col Thomas W. Harrell 19 July 2007 – present

Honors

Service Streamers. None Campaign Streamers. None Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers. None Decorations. None

Emblem none.

48TH MISSION SUPPORT GROUP

Lineage

Established as 48th Air Base Group on 25 June 1952.

Activated on 10 July 1952.

Redesignated 48th Combat Support Group on 15 January 1962.

Redesignated 48th Support Group on 31 March 1992.

Redesignated 48th Mission Support Group on 25 September 2002.

Assignments

48th Fighter-Bomber (later, 48th Tactical Fighter, 48th Fighter) Wing, 10 July 1952 – present.

Assigned Units

48th Air Police (later, 48th Security Police, 48th Security Forces) Squadron:

10 July 1952 – 1 August 1985; 31 March 1992 – present.

 $48 th\ Communications\ Squadron:\ 10\ July\ 1952-1\ October\ 1959;$

31 March 1992 – present.

48th Contracting Squadron: 25 September 2002 – present.

48th Food Service (later, 48th Services; 48th Morale Welfare Recreation, and Services; 48th Services) Squadron: 10 July 1952 – 15 January 1962;

1 October 1981 – present.

48th Installations (later, 48th Civil Engineering, 48th Civil Engineer) Squadron: 10 July 1952 – present.

48th Personnel (later, 48th Mission Support) Squadron:

14 November 1986 – present.

48th Supply (later, 48th Logistics Readiness) Squadron:

8 December 1957 – 15 January 1962; 25 September 2002 – present.

48th Transportation Squadron: 8 December 1957 – 24 June 1974.

Stations

Chaumont Air Base, France, 10 July 1952.

RAF Lakenheath, England, 15 January 1960 – present.

Commanders

Col John G. Clarke	20 Jun 2007
Col Amanda Gladney	11 Aug 2005
Col Neal B. McElhannon	28 Jul 2003
Col Donald M. Palandech	6 Jul 2001
Col Mark D. Perodeau	21 Jul 1999
Col Stuart M. Ehrlich	15 Jul 1997
Lt Col Donald A. Gemeinhardt	28 May 1997
Col Rulon L. Brough	21 Jul 1995
Col Larry G. Carter	14 Apr 1993
Col Walter E. Buchanan III	14 Jul 1992

48TH MISSION SUPPORT GROUP (con'd)

Col Richard Davis Lt Col Robert M. Timmons	23 Feb 1990 21 Jun 1989
Col George D. Westover	1 Jul 1988
Col William E. Dunnivant	1 Jul 1986
Col Dwight M. Kealoha	1 Jun 1985
Col Keith N. Lacey III	27 Jan 1984
Col Henry R. Becker	2 Aug 1982
Col Merle E. Bollenbach	9 May 1980
Col James E. Kelm	8 May 1978
Col Robert I. Paltenberg	ca. 1 Dec 1975
Col Louis A. Babbitt	1 Jun 1974
Col Edward R. Johnston	10 Jul 1970
Col Stephen A. Farris, Jr.	14 Aug 1968
Col Joseph R. Struby	1 Aug 1967
Lt Col David T. Mold	17 Jun 1967
Col Robert A. O'Donnell	ca. 1965
Col Robert E. Carlson	22 Jul 1963
Lt Col Harold D. Collins	5 Jul 1963
Col Evans G. Stephens	11 Jul 1960
Lt Col Thomas C. McGuire	15 Jan 1960
Col Edward F. Roddy	1 Dec 1957
Col William C. Plott	13 Jul 1956
Col Theodore H. Runyon	by Jun 1956
Col William L. Leverette	22 Jul 1954
Col Lynn R. Moore	by Dec 1953
Lt Col Ray A. Robinson, Jr.	24 Jul 1953
Col Walter L. Wheeler	10 Jul 1952

Honors

Service Streamers. None Campaign Streamers.

Southwest Asia:

Defense of Saudi Arabia 1990 – 1991 Liberation and Defense of Kuwait 1991

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers. None *Decorations.*

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 July 1961 – 29 February 1964

1 July 1966 – 30 June 1968

14 October 1976 – 31 December 1977

1 April 1978 – 31 March 1980

1 July 1984 – 30 June 1986

48TH MISSION SUPPORT GROUP (con'd)

1 July 1986 – 30 June 1988

1 July 1988 – 30 June 1990

*20 August 1990 – 11 May 1991

1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

**[14 April] – 10 June 1999

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

Emblem

A group assigned to a wing echelon organization is not authorized its own distinct emblem. Instead, it uses the emblem of the parent establishment with the group's own designation in the scroll.

^{*}Honors earned as the 48TFW (Provisional)

^{**}Honors Conferred from the 48th Expeditionary Support Group-Noble Anvil.

48TH CIVIL ENGINEER SQUADRON

Lineage

Constituted 48th Installations Squadron on 25 June 1952.

Activated on 10 July 1952.

Redesignated 48th Civil Engineering Squadron on 1 July 1960.

Redesignated 48th Civil Engineer Squadron on 1 March 1994.

Assignments

48th Air Base (later, 48th Combat Support, 48th Support, 48th Mission Support) Group, 10 July 1952 – present.

Stations

Chaumont Air Base, France, 10 July 1952.

RAF Lakenheath, England, 15 January 1960 – present.

Honors

Service Streamers. None

Campaign Streamers. None

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers. None

Decorations.

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 July 1961 – 29 February 1964

1 July 1966 – 30 June 1968

14 October 1976 – 31 December 1977

1 April 1978 – 31 March 1980

1 July 1984 - 30 June 1986

1 July 1986 - 30 June 1988

1 July 1988 – 30 June 1990

20 August 1990 - 11 May 1991

1 July 1992 – 30 June 1994

1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 July 1994 – 30 Julie 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

*[14 April] - 10 June 1999

1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 - 31 December 2006

^{*}Honors Conferred from the 48th Expeditionary Civil Engineer Squadron-Noble Anvil.

48TH CIVIL ENGINEER SQUADRON (con'd)

Commanders

Commanders	
Lt Col Brian C. Murphy	20 Jul 2006
Lt Col Roy Agustin	10 Jun 2005
Lt Col Dimasalang F. Junio	4 Jun 2003
Lt Col Thomas D. Quasney	21 Jul 2000
Lt Col Andrew R. Scrafford	23 Jul 1997
Maj Joe G. Ballard	1 Jun 1997
Lt Col Steven W Zander	30 Jun 1994
Lt Col Richard W. Dennis	10 Mar 1992
Lt Col Michael J. W. Kaminskas	25 Sep 1990
Lt Col Patrick A. Burns	20 Jul 1988
Lt Col Chris E. Doepke	9 Jun 1987
Lt Col Marcos J. Madrid	16 May 1985
Maj Raymond J. Coughlin	17 Mar 1985
Lt Col Gerald L. Plummer	4 Jul 1984
Lt Col Frank D. Abbott	21 May 1984
Lt Col Marshall W. May, Jr.	14 Aug 1981
Lt Col Burrell R. Handy III	3 Aug 1978
Lt Col Herman H. Husbands	13 Sep 1975
Maj Richard H. Wyatt	12 Jul 1972
Maj James H. LaFon	31 Jan 1970
Capt Forest A. Nichols	by Aug 1968
Lt Col J. S. Palmer	by Aug 1967
Maj John R. Osborn	by Jul 1966
Capt William W. Farnsworth	by Jul 1965
Lt Col Jerry S. Hall	by Jan 1963
Capt Stephen J. Ungvary, Jr.	by Jul 1962
Lt Col Thomas T. Jackson	ca. Dec 1959
Maj Gerald J. Urpschot	ca. 18 Nov 1957
Maj William R. Royal	ca. 1 Aug 1957
Maj Charles A. Ward, Jr.	by Dec 1956
1Lt Travis M. Smith	by Jun 1956
Capt Charles B. Kochenash	21 Aug 1953
Maj Ilbert D. Brayshaw	ca. 23 Sep 1952
unknown	10 Jul 1952

Emblem (Approved 8 September 1982)

The statue's torch of freedom that lights the way for the poor, beaten, oppressed, and downtrodden is featured in the center of the cross hairs and is ringed by four symbols that best represent the diverse services that the 48th Civil Engineer Squadron provides. The stack of coins represents the large sum of funds that Civil Engineers are responsible for. The compass symbolizes engineering design. The fireman's hat and ax symbolize fire protection. The house symbolizes the unit's significant facility maintenance and repair efforts and the Base Housing Office. Motto: "WE SERVICE LIBERTY"

48TH COMMUNICATIONS SQUADRON

Lineage

Constituted 48th Communications Squadron on 25 June 1952. Activated on 10 July 1952. Inactivated on 1 October 1959. Activated on 1 May 1991.

Assignments

48th Air Base Group, 10 July 1952 – 1 October 1959. 48th Fighter Wing, 1 May 1991. 48th Support (later, 48th Mission Support) Group, 31 March 1992 – present.

Stations

Chaumont Air Base, France, 10 July 1952 – 1 October 1959. RAF Lakenheath, England, 1 May 1991 – present.

Commanders

Maj Charmaine L. Martin 12 Jul 2006 Maj Jonathan A. Sutherland 20 Jul 2004 Maj Anthony J. Thomas 11 Jul 2002 Maj Thomas J. Weber 23 Jun 2000 Maj Tracy A. Amos 2 Jul 1998 Maj Albert P. Zelenak, Jr. 18 Jul 1994 Maj Terry L. Stockholm 19 Jun 1992 Maj James H. Gibbs 1 May 1991 Capt Joseph P. Boucher, Jr. 1 May 1998 – 1 October 1959 Capt Maurice J. Boots by Oct 1955 Capt William H. Osbourne by Dec 1952

Honors

Capt Guy H. Able, Jr.

Service Streamers. None Campaign Streamers. None Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers. None Decorations.

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

[1]-11 May 1991 1 July 1992 – 30 June 1994 1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996 1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

10 Jul 1952

48TH COMMUNICATIONS SQUADRON (con'd)

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

*[14 April] – 10 June 1999

1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

*Honors Conferred from the 48 Expeditionary Communications Squadron-Noble Anvil.

Emblem (Approved 3 March 2003)

Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The guardant Wolf Spider represents the constant readiness and air superiority waiting for anyone to challenge it. The lightning flashes symbolize speed and multidirectional reach of modern communications. The far-reaching web represents the web if communications that is in existence.

Motto: "INTUS UMBRA NULLUS" (In the Shadow of None)

48TH CONTRACTING SQUADRON

Lineage

Constituted 48th Contracting Squadron on 27 September 1993. Activated on 1 October 1993.

Assignments

48th Logistics Group, 1 October 1993.

48th Mission Support Group, 25 September 2002 – present.

Stations

RAF Lakenheath, England, 1 October 1993 – present.

Commanders

Lt Col William J. Lorey	4 Aug 2006
Capt Alexander D. Basco	22 Jul 2006
Lt Col Julie Wittkoff	08 July 2004
Maj Joel T. Lagasse	2 Aug 2002
Maj Jill E. Stiglich	1 Aug 2001
Maj Renee M. Richardson	18 Apr 2000
Maj James E. Hurley	13 Jun 1998
Maj Arthur J. Brown, III	19 Dec 1996
Maj Brenda L. Hazelrig	27 Sep 1994
Maj James M. Henson	1 Oct 1993

Honors

Service Streamers. None Campaign Streamers. None

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers. None Decorations.

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

[1 October 1993] - 30 June 1994

1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

*[14 April] - 10 June 1999

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

 $1\ October\ 2000-24\ September\ 2002$

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

Emblem None

^{*}Honors Conferred from the 48th Expeditionary Contracting Squadron-Noble Anvil.

48TH LOGISTICS READINESS SQUADRON

Lineage

Constituted 48th Supply Squadron on 25 June 1952.

Activated on 10 July 1952.

Redesignated 48th Logistics Readiness Squadron on 25 September 2002.

Assignments

48th Maintenance and Supply Group, 10 July 1952.

48th Air Base Group, 8 December 1957.

48th Fighter Wing, 15 January 1962.

48th Logistics Group, 31 March 1992.

48th Mission Support Group, 25 September 2002 – present.

Stations

Chaumont Air Base, France, 10 July 1952.

RAF Lakenheath, England, 15 January 1960 – present.

Honors

Service Streamers. None

Campaign Streamers. None

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers. None

Decorations.

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 July 1961 – 29 February 1964

1 July 1966 – 30 June 1968

14 October 1976 – 31 December 1977

1 April 1978 – 31 March 1980

1 July 1984 - 30 June 1986

1 July 1986 – 30 June 1988

1 July 1988 - 30 June 1990

20 August 1990 - 11 May 1991

1 July 1992 - 30 June 1994

1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

*[14 April] – 10 June 1999

1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

^{*}Honors Conferred from the 48th Expeditionary Supply Squadron-Noble Anvil.

48TH LOGISTICS READINESS SQUADRON (con'd)

Commanders

Lt Col Kevin L. Sampels 27 Jun 2006 Lt Col John Waggoner 10 Jun 2004 Lt Col Richard E. Czyzewski 27 Jun 2003 Lt Col Nancy L. Combs 10 Jul 2001 Maj Josephine Racicot 20 Oct 1999 Maj Bradley D. Silver 23 Jul 1998 Maj Phillip R. Frederick 12 Feb 1996 Maj Thomas W. Huber 12 Jul 1994 Lt Col Gary T. McCoy 6 Sep 1991 Lt Col Melissa M. Williams 15 Aug 1988 Lt Col Edward H. Ledell 5 Aug 1985 1 Jun 1983 Maj Russell L. Weaver, Jr. Lt Col William M. Newsom 5 Aug 1982 Maj Edward E. Dudley II 1 Apr 1982 11 Dec 1980 Lt Col Peter G. Stauder Lt Col Meredith W. Mullins 7 Dec 1978 Lt Col Robert L. Wielatz 2 Jun 1977 Lt Col John D. Messersmith 15 Dec 1975 Lt Col Thurston A. Thompson 15 Aug 1974 Capt John T. Skinta 15 Apr 1974 Maj Hoyt W. Huggins 8 Dec 1972 Maj Richard T. Schubert by Jun 1971 17 Feb 1970 Maj Leroy F. LeBlanc Maj Alfonse R. W. Channing Oct 1968 Lt Col Sidney B. Taylor Dec 1966 1Lt Jerome T. Burns by 13 Jul 1965 Capt Joseph H. C. Michaud 23 May 1964 Capt Max Schneider ca. Jan 1963 Maj Edwin L. Atkins Aug 1960 Maj Peter P. Zwarych Mar 1960 Maj Earl H. Ellis, Jr. Jul 1959 Maj Richard W. Stevens 30 Mar 1959 Maj Walter E. White 1 Jan 1959 Lt Col Leon E. Lincoln, Jr. 1 Feb 1956 Capt Kenneth G. Conrad 1 Apr 1955 Maj Robert W. McGriffin by Mar 1954 Maj Alfred A. Hughes ca. 1 Dec 1952 Lt Col Paul A. McVay 10 Jul 1952

Emblem (Approved 30 December 1968)

Ultramarine blue and golden yellow are the Air Force colors—blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations, and yellow to the sun and excellence of personnel in assigned duties. The chain symbolizes the unity of command and strength of the entire Squadron as a unit. The lightning bolts denote speed of response and the four areas symbolize the four cardinal points of the compass representing the unlimited range and purpose relating to the mission of the Squadron.

48TH MISSION SUPPORT SQUADRON

Lineage

Constituted 48th Personnel Squadron on 1 November 1986.

Activated on 14 November 1986.

(Became functional and received first commander on 1 April 1987)

Redesignated 48th Mission Support Squadron on 15 June 1987.

Assignments

48th Combat Support (later, 48th Support, 48th Mission Support) Group, 14 November 1986 – present.

Stations

RAF Lakenheath, England, 14 November 1986 – present.

Commanders

Lt Col Drysdale H Hernandez	14 Jul 2006
Lt Col Edward L. Ford	17 May 2004
Lt Col Janet Bent	22 May 2002
Lt Col Joseph Boltersdorf	10 Mar 2000
Maj Edward K. Yankson	10 Jun 1998
Maj Jennifer L. Hesterman	12 Jun 1996
Lt Col Kimberly A. Jones	15 Jun 1994
Lt Col Barbara D. Hunter	17 Jul 1992
Lt Col Senan Halpin	16 Aug 1989
Lt Col Michael J. Duffee	1 Apr 1987

Honors

Service Streamers. None

Campaign Streamers. None

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers. None Decorations.

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

[1 April 1987] – 30 June 1988

1 July 1988 – 30 June 1990

20 August 1990 - 11 May 1991

1 July 1992 – 30 June 1994

1 July 1994 - 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

*[14 April] - 10 June 1999

1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

48TH MISSION SUPPORT SQUADRON (con'd)

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006 *Honors Conferred from the 48th Expeditionary Mission Support Squadron-Noble Anvil.

Emblem (Approved 20 July 1989)

Blue and yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The Statue of Liberty is taken from the emblem of the 48th Fighter Wing and commemorates the squadron's support of the wing. The quill and scroll symbolize the administrative support provided by the unit. The stylized human figures represent the efforts of unit members to provide mission support.

48TH SECURITY FORCES SQUADRON

Lineage

Constituted 48th Air Police Squadron on 25 July 1952.

Activated on 10 July 1952.

Redesignated 48th Security Police Squadron on 1 May 1967.

Redesignated 48th Security Forces Squadron on 1 July 1997.

Assignments

48th Air Base Group, 10 July 1952.

7348th Security Police Group, 1 August 1985.

48th Security Police Group, 21 October 1988.

48th Support (later, 48th Mission Support) Group, 31 March 1992 – present.

Stations

Chaumont Air Base, France, 10 July 1952.

RAF Lakenheath, England, 15 January 1960 – present.

Honors

Service Streamers. None

Campaign Streamers. None

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers. None

Decorations.

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 July 1961 – 29 February 1964

1 July 1966 – 30 June 1968

14 October 1976 – 31 December 1977

1 April 1978 – 31 March 1980

1 July 1984 - 30 June 1986

1 July 1986 – 30 June 1988

1 July 1988 - 30 June 1990

20 August 1990 – 11 May 1991

1 July 1992 – 30 June 1994

1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

*[14 April] - 10 June 1999

1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

^{*}Honors Conferred from the 48th Expeditionary Security Forces Squadron-Noble Anvil.

48TH SECURITY FORCES SQUADRON (con'd)

Commanders

Lt Col John Northon 25 Jul 2007 Lt Col Scott Enold 21 Jul 2006 Lt Col Kenneth D. Ribler 16 Jul 2004 Lt Col William P. Delaney 22 May 2002 Maj William Brooks 11 Mar 2002 Maj William R. Renfroe 23 Jul 1999 Lt Col James Peck ca. Jul 1997 Lt Col Kevin C. Andersen 7 Jul 1995 Lt Col Robert F. Byrd 12 Jun 1993 Lt Col James A. Thomas III 4 Dec 1991 Capt Billy R. Gibson 18 Mar 1991 Capt Mike S. Mireless 25 Feb 1991 Capt Brian E. Fazenbaker 19 Jan 1990 Capt Billy R. Gibson 19 Dec 1989 Capt Kurt C. Fecht 5 Jan 1986 Capt John C. D'Auria 1 Aug 1985 Lt Col Frank M. Willingham, Jr. 10 Apr 1984 23 Nov 1983 Capt John W. McCoy 15 Jun 1982 Mai John C. Walsh Lt Col Joseph P. Brooks, Sr. 23 May 1980 31 Aug 1978 Lt Col Theodore H. Koch, Jr. 27 Jun 1977 Lt Col Paul E. Samulski 20 Aug 1975 Maj David J. Smith 19 May 1975 Capt Gene A. Ansorge Capt Timm G. Engh 16 Jan 1974 Maj Robert H. Moon 1 Feb 1973 Capt John R. McElhaney by Jul 1969 Capt Richard J. Carpenter, Jr. 1 May 1969 Capt Roland J. Simmons Nov 1968 by Aug 1967 1Lt William D. Doran Lt Col Joseph V. Sinnett, Jr. 5 Aug 1966 1Lt William D. Doran 26 Jan 1966 CWO W4 Ralph E. McCarthy 15 Dec 1965 Maj William G. Petit 8 Jun 1965 Maj Karl T. A. Moravek ca. 15 Aug 1962 Capt Kenton D. Miller by Jul 1960 Capt Richard B. Jenkins 29 Dec 1958 17 Feb 1958 1Lt Peter S. Conover Maj Earl H. Ellis, Jr. 1 Oct 1957 1Lt Peter S. Conover 24 May 1956 Maj Richard H. Collins by Sep 1954 1Lt Bernard B. Carroll by Dec 1953 Maj Howard W. Densford ca. 1 Dec 1952 Capt Donald E. Collins 10 Jul 1952

48TH SECURITY FORCES SQUADRON (con'd)

Emblem (Approved 23 April 1964)

The emblem is symbolic of the squadron and its mission. The encircling olive branches depict honor and the red rim valor. The two shades of blue in the background represent 24 hour night and day protection. The armored fist alludes to power and protection, the sword to justice, the lightning bolts as a striking force. The wings depict peace and the 48 stars allude to the number of the unit. The emblem bears our national colors, red, white and blue, to reflect patriotism and the Air Force colors, ultramarine blue and golden yellow, to indicate the unit is an integral part of the United States Air Force.

Motto: "PARATI PRO RE IMPROVISA" [Prepared For The Unexpected]

48TH FORCE SUPPORT SQUADRON

Lineage

Constituted 48th Food Service Squadron on 25 June 1952.

Activated on 10 July 1952.

Discontinued, and inactivated, on 15 January 1962.

Redesignated 48th Services Squadron on 21 August 1981.

Activated on 1 October 1981.

Redesignated 48th Morale, Welfare, Recreation and Services Squadron on 1 September 1992.

Redesignated 48th Services Squadron on 15 January 1994.

Redesignated 48th Force Support Squadron on 29 July 2008 (absorbed 48th Mission Support Squadron functions as part of USAFE/A1 realignment)

Assignments

48th Air Base Group, 10 July 1952 – 15 January 1962.

48th Combat Support (later, 48th Support, 48th Mission Support) Group, 1 October 1981 – present.

Stations

Chaumont Air Base, France, 10 July 1952.

RAF Lakenheath, England, 15 January 1960 – 15 January 1962;

1 October 1981 – present.

Commanders

Communacis	
Maj Kevin Heckle	29 July 2008
Lt Col Derrick A. Aiken	7 Jul 2006
Maj Serena Armstrong	23 May 2005
Lt Col Kerry L. Beagham	5 Jun 2003
Maj Stephen M. Dale	22 Feb 2001
Lt Col Melissa R. Kallet	12 Jan 2001
Lt Col Kimberly A. Toney	25 Mar 1999
Lt Col Michelle S. Atchison	27 May 1997
Lt Col Michael D. Bradley	6 May 1997
Maj Michael A. O'Dell	13 Jan 1994
Lt Col Lewis E. McBride III	20 Aug 1992
Maj Leighton D. Costilow	17 Jul 1990
Maj Patricia A. Varner	28 Dec 1987
Maj R. T. Parker	1 Nov 1986
1Lt Timothy D. Knipe	27 Jun 1986
Capt Ronald D. Rasmussen, Jr.	15 Jul 1985
Maj William L. Melrose	19 Nov 1982
Maj David F. Honeycutt	1 Oct 1981
[unknown 1 Jul 1958 – 15 Jan 1962]	
1Lt Fritz C. Friday	11 Jan 1958
11 4 Faul D. Manualan	20 Nam 1057

1Lt Earl R. Murphy 28 Nov 1957 1Lt Robert L. Borod 16 Sep 1956 1Lt Howard J. Tyson 13 Jul 1955 Maj Hoy C. Cole 7 Jun 1955 48TH SERVICES SQUADRON (con'd)

WOJG Harold L. Brock by Jun 1953

1Lt Kenneth G. Conrad 10 Jul 1952

Honors

Service Streamers. None Campaign Streamers. None Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers. None Decorations.

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 July 1984 – 30 June 1986 1 July 1988 – 30 June 1990

20 August 1990 – 11 May 1991

1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996

 $1\ August\ 1996-30\ September\ 1998$

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

*[14 April] – 10 June 1999

1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

Emblem (Approved 15 April 1982)

Blue and yellow are the colors used for Air Force and red symbolizes life and action. Stars are emblematic of Military Leadership and interlacing connotes a strong support. The center star represents the unit and the six sided hexagon refers to the basic functional responsibilities. The three stars upon the trefoils, symbols of unity, represent Consumer Affairs and along with the above symbolize the overall mission of the 48th Services Squadron.

Motto: "SERVICE WITHOUT SERVITUDE"

^{*}Honors Conferred from the 48th Expeditionary Services Squadron-Noble Anvil.

48TH OPERATIONS GROUP

Lineage

Established as 48th Bombardment Group (Light) on 20 November 1940.

Activated on 15 January 1941.

Redesignated 48th Bombardment Group (Dive) on 28 August 1942.

Redesignated 48th Fighter-Bomber Group on 15 August 1943.

Redesignated 48th Fighter Group on 30 May 1944.

Inactivated on 7 November 1945.

Redesignated 48th Fighter-Bomber Group on 25 June 1952.

Activated on 10 July 1952.

Inactivated on 8 December 1957.

Redesignated 48th Tactical Fighter Group on 31 July 1985.

Redesignated 48th Operations Group on 1 March 1992.

Activated 31 March 1992.

Assignments

15th Bombardment Wing, 15 January 1941.

II Air Support (later, II Ground Air Support) Command, 1 September 1941.

XII Bomber Command, 2 May 1942.

III Bomber Command, 8 May 1942.

III Ground Air Support (later, III Air Support) Command, 10 August 1942.

III Fighter Command, 6 August 1943 (attached to I Air Support Command for operation control, 10 Sep 1943 – 14 Jan 1944).

IX Air Support (later, IX Tactical Air) Command, 31 March 1944.

XXIX Tactical Air Command (Provisional), 22 October 1944.

IX Fighter Command, 1 December 1944.

IX Tactical Air Command, 16 January 1945.

XIX Tactical Air Command, 28 April – August 1945.

First Air Force, 9 September – 7 November 1945.

48th Fighter-Bomber Wing, 10 July 1952 – 8 December 1957.

48th Fighter Wing, 31 March 1992 – present.

Assigned Units

48th Operations Support Squadron: 31 March 1992 – present.

56th Rescue Squadron: 28 June 2006 – present.

492d Fighter Squadron: 15 January 1941 – 7 November 1945; 10 July 1952 – 8 December 1957; 31 March 1992 – present.

493d Fighter Squadron: 15 January 1941 – 7 November 1945; 10 July 1952 – 8 December 1957; 1 January 1994 – present.

494th Fighter Squadron: 15 January 1941 – 7 November 1945; 10 July 1952 – 8 December 1957; 31 March 1992 – present.

495th Fighter Squadron: (attached 15 January 1941) 15 August 1941 – ca. 31 March 1944.

48TH OPERATIONS GROUP (con'd)

Stations

Savannah, Georgia, 15 January 1941.

Will Rogers Field, Oklahoma, 26 May 1941.

Savannah, Georgia, 7 February 1942.

Key Field, Mississippi, 28 June 1942.

William Northern Army Airfield, Tennessee, 20 August 1943.

Waterboro Army Airfield, South Carolina, 27 January – 13 March 1944.

Ibsley, England, 31 March 1944.

Deux Jumeaux, France, 18 June 1944.

Villacoublay, France, 29 August 1944.

Cambrai/Niergnies, France, 15 September 1944.

St. Trond, Belgium, 30 September 1944.

Kelz, Germany, 26 March 1945.

Kassel, Germany, 17 April 1945.

Illesheim, Germany, 29 April 1945.

Laon, France, 5 July – August 1945.

Seymour Johnson Field, North Carolina, 9 September – 7 November 1945.

Chaumont Air Base, France, 10 July 1952 – 8 December 1957.

RAF Lakenheath, England, 31 March 1992 – present.

Commanders

Col Garvin A. McGettrick	29 Jun 2006
Col Ronald K. Laughbaum	13 Aug 2004
Col William J. DelGrego	19 Jul 2002
Col Benjamin G. Hensley	28 Nov 2000
Col Jack B. Egginton	3 Nov 1999
Col Steven D. Eddy	20 Apr 1998
Col Norman R. Seip	22 Feb 1997
Col Kenneth M. DeCuir	22 Jul 1994
Col Steven L. Turner	4 May 1993
Col Glen W. Moorehead	4 May 1992
Col Patrick F. Nolte	31 Mar 1992

Lt Col Thomas N. Hergert by Jun 1956 – 8 Dec 1957

Lt Col John D. McFarlane
Col Arthur D. Thomas
Col Frank A. Hill
Lt Col Arthur D. Thomas
Col Chesley G. Peterson

by Sep 1955
by Dec 1954
ca. Oct 1953
ca. 17 May 1953
10 Jul 1952

Lt Col Paul P. Douglas, Jr. 28 Jun 1945 – 7 Nov 1945

Lt Col Harold L. McNeely
Col James K. Johnson
Col George L. Wertenbaker

8 Jun 1945
Nov 1944
23 Apr 1944

48TH OPERATIONS GROUP (con'd)

Col Dixon M. Allison 8 Nov 1943 Lt Col Charles C Kegelman May – Oct 1943 Lt Col Preston P. Pender Feb – Apr 1943

Col Norman R. Burnett February 1942 – January 1943

Lt Col Bernard S. Thompsan 15 January 1941

Aircraft

1941: Douglas A-20 Havoc

Curtiss A-18 Shrike

1942-1944: Douglas A-20 *Havoc*

Douglas A-24 Dauntless Vultee A-31 Vengeance Vultee A-35 Vengeance North American A-36 Apache

Bell P-39 Airacobra

Curtiss P-40 Warhawk

1944-1945: Republic P-47 *Thunderbolt* 1952-1956: Republic F-84 *Thunderjet*

North American F-86 Sabre

1956-1957: North American F-100 Super Sabre
 1992: General Dynamics F-111 Aardvark
 1992 – present: McDonnell Douglas F-15E Strike Eagle
 1994 – present: McDonnell Douglas F-15C/D Eagle

2004 - present Sikorsky HH-60G Pave Hawk

Honors

Service Streamers. None.

Campaign Streamers.

World War II American Theater:

Antisubmarine 1941 – 1945

World War II European-African-Middle Eastern (EAME) Theater:

Air Offensive, Europe 1942 – 1944

Normandy 1944

Northern France 1944

Rhineland 1994-1945

Ardennes-Alsace 1944 – 1945

Central Europe 1945 Air Combat, EAME

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers. None

Decorations.

Distinguished Unit Citation: Germany, 6 December 1944

Cited in the Orders of the Day, Belgian Army:

 $6\ June-30\ September\ 1944$

1 October – 17 December 1944

48TH OPERATIONS GROUP (con'd)

18 December 1944 – 15 January 1945

Belgian Fourragere.

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

*[14 Apr] - 10 June 1999

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

Emblem

A group assigned to a wing echelon organization is not authorized its own distinct emblem. Instead, it uses the emblem of the parent establishment with the group's own designation in the scroll.

^{*}Honors Conferred from the 48tt Expeditionary Operations Group-Noble Anvil.

48TH OPERATIONS SUPPORT SQUADRON

Lineage

Constituted 48th Operations Support Squadron.

Activated on 31 March 1992.

Assignments

48th Operations Group, 31 March 1992 – present.

Stations

RAF Lakenheath, England, 31 March 1992 – present.

Commanders

Lt Col Mark Ciero	29 May 2008
Lt Col Houstoun Waring	31 May 2007
Lt Col Joe Beissner	9 June 2006
Lt Col Kevin McElroy	24 June 2004
Lt Col John P. Powell	30 June 2003
Lt Col Richard Horan	21 June 2002
Lt Col David K. Gerber	8 March 2001
Lt Col Marc Luiken	21 January 2000
Lt Col Robert H. Lemmon	13 August 1998
Lt Col Richard L. Martin II	12 August 1997
Lt Col Gregory E. Lowrimore	30 July 1996
Lt Col Gregory M. Brown	20 July 1995
Lt Col Robert C. Grosvenor	6 May 1994
Lt Col John A. Snider	31 March 1992

Honors

Service Streamers. None Campaign Streamers. None

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers. None

Decorations

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

[1 October 1993] - 30 June 1994

1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

*[14 April] – 10 June 1999

1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

^{*}Honors Conferred from the 48th Expeditionary Operations Support Squadron-Noble Anvil. Air Force Outstanding Unit Award:

48TH OPERATIONS SUPPORT SQUADRON (con'd)

Emblem (Approved 5 June 1995)

Blue and yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The eagle represents the United States Air Forces in Europe and denotes the squadron's direct support to the fighter squadrons of its parent wing. The three stars stand for truth, honor, and knowledge and reflect the dedicated personnel of the 48th Operations Support Squadron.

56TH RESCUE SQUADRON

Lineage

Constituted 56th Air Rescue Squadron on 17 Oct 1952.

Activated on 14 Nov 1952.

Discontinued, and inactivated, on 18 Mar 1960.

Activated on 8 Jul 1972.

Redesignated 56th Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Squadron on 10 Jul 1972.

Inactivated on 15 Oct 1975.

Activated on 1 May 1988.

Redesignated: 56th Air Rescue Squadron on 1 Jun 1989; 56th Rescue Squadron on 1 Feb 1993.

Assignments

7th Air Rescue Group, 14 Nov 1952 (attached for operational control to 5th Air Division, 14 Nov 1952 - 28 Feb 1953).

12th Air Rescue Group, 8 Dec 1956.

Air Rescue Service, 18 Feb 1958-18 Mar 1960 (attached to Detachment 3, 8th Air Rescue Group [European Rescue Operations Center], 18 Feb 1958-

18 Mar 1959 and to Detachment 3, Air Rescue Service [European Recovery Operations Center], 18 Mar 1959-18 Mar 1960).

3d Aerospace rescue and Recovery Group, 8 Jul 1972.

41st Aerospace Rescue and Recovery (later, 41st Rescue and Weather Reconnaissance) Wing (attached to 3d Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Group) 20 Aug 1972-15 Oct 1975.

39th Special Operations Wing, 1 May 1988.

41st Rescue and Weather Reconnaissance Wing, 1 Apr 1989.

Air Rescue Service, 1 Aug 1989.

Air Forces Iceland, 1 Feb 1993.

35th Operations Group, 31 May 1993.

85th Operations Group, 1 Oct 1994.

85th Group, 1 Jul 1995.

48th Operations Group, 28 Jun 2006.

Stations

Sidi Slimane, French Morocco, 14 Nov 1952 – 18 March 1960

Korat RTAFB, Thailand, 8 Jul 1972 – 15 Oct 1975

Keflavik, Iceland, 1 May 1988 – 28 Jun 2006

RAF Lakenheath, 28 June 2006 – present

Commanders

 Lt Col Steven Huss
 6 June 2007 – present

 Lt Col Thomas M. Greetan
 7 Dec 2005 – 6 June 2007

 Lt Col Thomas J. Sexton
 25 Jun 2004 – 7 Dec 2005

 Lt Col David A. Duke
 21 Feb 2003 – 25 Jun 2004

 Lt. Col. Keith H. McCready
 8 Jun 2001 – 21 Feb 2003

56TH RESCUE SQUADRON (con'd)

Lt. Col. Richard W. Leibach 4 Jun 1999 - 8 Jun 2001 Lt. Col. William F. Dunn, Jr. 1 Jul 97 – 4 Jun 1999 Lt. Col. Jerry F. Miller 3 Jul 96 – 1 Jul 97 28 Jul 95 - 3 Jul 96 Lt. Col. Robert P. Donnelly Lt Col Gary L. Copsey 30 Jun 94 – 28 Jul 95 Lt. Col. James A. Sills 26 Feb 93 - 30 Jun 94 Lt. Col. Jerry W. Cruit 8 Jun 92 – 26 Feb 93 Lt. Col. Dale A. Kissinger 10 Oct 90 – 8 Jun 92 Lt. Col. Gary L. Robinson 20 Aug 89 - 10 Oct 90 Lt. Col. Charles W. Griffin 1 Jul 88 – 20 Aug 89 Lt. Col. William L. Schaefer 1 May 88 – 1 Jul 88 Unmanned 1 - 15 October 1975 Lt Col Walter L. Lindsey 20 Jul 75 – 30 Sep 75 Lt Col Chester G. Oehme 23 Aug 74 – 20 Jul 75 Lt Col Robert G. Bullington 30 Sep 73 - 23 Aug 74 26 May 73 – 30 Sep 74 Lt Col Edgar L. Allison Lt Col Billy R. McGee 19 Mar 73 – 26 May 74 Lt Col Dale A. McGuire 31 Dec 72 – 19 Mar 73 Unknown 10 Jul 72 – 30 Dec 72 Lt Col Harry N. Young 1 Jul 59 – 18 Mar 60 Lt Col John F. Zinn Jr. 10 Jul 58 – 1 Jul 59 Lt Col John T. Burke 8 Mar 56 – 10 Jul 58 Lt Col Edward T. Davis 7 May 54 – 8 Mar 56 25 Jun 53 – 7 May 54 Lt Col Edmund D. Berry III Lt Col William P. Armstrong 14 Nov 52 – 25 Jun 53

Honors

Service Streamers. None.

Campaign Streamers. Vietnam: Vietnam Ceasefire.

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers. None.

Decorations.

Presidential Unit Citation:

Southeast Asia, 8 Jul 1972-27 Jan 1973.

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

- 1 Aug 1991 31 May 1993
- 1 Jun 1993 31 Jul 1994
- 1 Oct 1994 31 May 1996
- 1 Jun 1996 31 May 1997
- 1 Jun 1997 31 May 1998
- 1 Jun 1998 31 May 1999
- 1 Jun 2000 31 May 2001
- 1 Jun 2001 31 May 2001 1 Jun 2001 – 31 May 2002
- 1 Jun 2002 30 Sep 2003
- 1 Oct 2003 30 Sep 2004

Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm: 8 Jul 1972-28 Jan 1973.

Aircraft

1952-1953	H-5 Dragonfly
1952-1960	SA-16 Albatross
1953-1956	SC-47 Gooney Bird
1953-1960	SH-19 Chickasaw
1972-1975	HC-130 King
1972-1975	HH-43 Huskie
1988-1992	HH-3 Jolly Green Giant
1992-present:	HH-60 Pave Hawk

Emblem (Approved 31 March 1989; modified on 30 April 2007).

Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The globe represents day and night rescue capabilities the unit performs for all nations. The sword and wings signify the strength and wisdom needed to fly in the harsh Icelandic environment. The ray of light indicates hope for those in desperate need.



492D FIGHTER SQUADRON

Lineage

Constituted 55th Bombardment Squadron (Light) on 20 November 1940. Activated on 15 January 1941.

Redesignated 55th Bombardment Squadron (Dive) on 28 August 1942.

Redesignated 492d Fighter-Bomber Squadron on 10 August 1943.

Redesignated 492d Fighter Squadron, Single Engine, on 30 May 1944.

Inactivated on 7 November 1945.

Redesignated 492d Fighter-Bomber Squadron on 25 June 1952.

Activated on 10 July 1952.

Redesignated 492d Tactical Fighter Squadron on 8 July 1958.

Redesignated 492d Fighter Squadron on 1 October 1991.

Assignments

48th Bombardment (later, 48th Fighter-Bomber; 48th Fighter) Group 15 January 1941 – 7 November 1945.

48th Fighter-Bomber Group, 10 July 1952.

48th Fighter-Bomber (later, 48th Tactical Fighter, 48th Fighter) Wing,

8 December 1957 (attached to 48th Fighter Wing [Provisional],

2 September 1990 – 15 March 1991 and 7440th Composite Wing, September – December 1991);

48th Operations Group, 31 March 1992 – present.

Stations

Savannah, Georgia, 15 January 1941.

Will Rogers Field, Oklahoma, 23 May 1941.

Savannah, Georgia, 7 February 1942.

Key Field, Mississippi, 28 June 1942.

William Northern Field, Tennessee, 20 August 1943.

Walterboro Army Airfield, South Carolina, 27 January – 13 March 1944.

Ibsley, England, 29 March 1944.

Deux Jumeaux, France, 18 June 1944.

Villacoublay, France, 29 August 1944.

Cambrai/Niergnies, France, 15 September 1944.

St Trond, Belgium, 30 September 1944.

Kelz, Germany, 26 March 1945.

Kassel, Germany, 18 April 1945.

Illesheim, Germany, 25 April 1945.

Laon, France, 5 July - August 1945.

Seymour Johnson Field, North Carolina, 9 September – 7 November 1945.

Chaumont Air Base, France, 10 July 1952.

RAF Lakenheath, England, 11 January 1960 – present.

Commanders

Lt Col Christopher Short 21 Nov 2007 Lt Col Troy Stone 2 Nov 2006 Lt Col James McGovern 30 Jun 2005 Lt Col Christopher P. Dinenna 22 Jan 2004 Lt Col Jay B. Silveria 17 May 2002 Lt Col Steven L. Kwast 5 Jan 2001 Lt Col Robert E. Suminsby 23 Jul 1999 Lt Col William G. Polowitzer III 17 Mar 1997 Lt Col George T. Doran 26 Jun 1995 Lt Col Mark D. Rogers 24 Mar 1994 Lt Col James F. Slaton 15 Jan 1993 Lt Col William D. Carpenter 6 May 1992 Lt Col Gale W. Larson 9 Nov 1990 Lt Col James E. Brechwald 26 May 1989 Lt Col Thomas G. Runge 6 Nov 1987 Lt Col Donald A. Lamontagne 31 Jul 1986 Lt Col Robert P. Andrews 11 Jan 1985 Lt Col Vernon Handel 11 Feb 1983 Lt Col Donald R. Joyner 2 Jul 1981 Lt Col John R. Harris 25 Jul 1979 Lt Col Richard R. O'Conner 21 Jul 1977 Lt Col Richard A. Bedarf 20 Jul 1975 Lt Col Sidney J. Wright 17 Apr 1973 Lt Col Charles M. Zeitner 1 Nov 1971 Lt Col Edward E. Seaman 30 Mar 1971 Lt Col Alan B. Engle ca. 15 Apr 1969 Maj Robert H. Savage ca. 15 Jan 1969 Lt Col William E. Skinner Mar 1968 Lt Col Horace S. Reece Dec 1966 Maj Robert Marshall Aug 1966 Lt Col Raymond Waski 24 Jun 1966 Lt Col Winfield W. Scott, Jr. Spring 1964 Maj Roy J. Girard ca. Jul 1963 Maj John J. Innis Apr 1959 Lt Col Albert W. Fell Sep 1958 Lt Col Niel J. Graham By 1 Apr 1956 By 1 Oct 1955 Lt Col Thomas M. Hergert Maj John E. Tuchsen Prior to 1 Jul 1955 Maj Donald J. Gravenstine Dec 1953 Lt Col William A. Norris Mar 1953 Maj Staryl C Austin, Jr. 10 Jul 1952

Major Norman S. Orwat 19 Feb 1945 – ca. Nov 1945

Capt James M. Updike	10 Nov 1944
Major Thomas M. Tierney	7 Nov 1944
Capt Jerome C. McCabe	7 Dec 1943
Capt Byron H. Fornman	4 Mar 1943
Capt Samuel R. Beckley	1 Jan 1943
1Lt Samuel Hanley	31 Jul 1942
1Lt William C. Hunter	7 Apr 1942
1Lt Charles G. Ketelman	4 Feb 1942
Maj Clinton V. True	16 Jan 1942
Maj Norman R. Burnett	7 Dec 1941
1Lt Robert F. Strickland	23 May 1941
unknown	15 Jan 1941

Honors

Service Streamers. None Campaign Streamers. World War II:

Antisubmarine, American Theater
Air Offensive, Europe
Normandy
Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

Northern France Air Combat, EAME Theater

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers. None Decorations.

Distinguished Unit Citations:

European Theater of Operations, 15 October 1944

Germany, 6 December 1944

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 July 1961 – 29 February 1964

1 July 1966 – 30 June 1968

14 October 1976 – 31 December 1977

1 April 1978 – 31 March 1980

1 July 1984 – 30 June 1986

1 July 1986 – 30 June 1988

1 July 1988 – 30 June 1990

20 August 1990 - 11 May 1991

1 July 1992 – 20 June 1994

1 July 1994 - 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

*[21 April] – 10 June 1999

1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

*Honors Conferred from the 492d Expeditionary Fighter Squadron-Noble Anvil.

Cited in the Orders of the Day, Belgian Army:

6 June – 30 September 1944

1 October – 17 December 1944

18 December 1944 – 15 January 1945

Belgian Fourragere

Southwest Asia:

Defense of Saudi Arabia (2 August 1990 – 16 January 1991) Liberation and Defense of Kuwait (17 January – 11 April 1991)

Aerial Victory Credits

World War II

<u>Name</u>	Credits	Date of Action
1Lt Walter B. Forbes	1.0	21 September 1944
1Lt Luther P. Hoesten	0.5	21 September 1944
2Lt Phillip J. Beisner	1.0	21 September 1944
2Lt Vincent A. Bower	0.5	21 September 1944

Aircraft

ranciali	
1941:	Curtiss A-18 Shrike
1941 – 1942:	Douglas A-20 Havoc
1942 – 1943:	Vultee A-35 Vengeance
1943:	Curtiss P-40 Warhawk
1943 – 1944:	Bell P-39 Airacobra
1944 – 1945:	Republic P-47 Thunderbolt
1952 – 1954:	Republic F-84 Thunderjet
1953 – 1956:	North American F-86 Sabre
1956 – 1972:	North American F-100 Super Sabre
1972 – 1979:	McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom II
1977 – 1992:	General Dynamics F-111 Aardvark
1992 – present:	McDonnell Douglas F-15E Strike Eagle

Emblem (Originally approved 25 February 1943. Replaced by another emblem 9 June 1964. modified 11 February 2005)

Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The Kestrel, a type of falcon which, when angered or hungry attacks by diving fiercely on its prey. The bomb and bomb sight are indicative of the squadron's mission. The grim expression of the Kestrel depicts the unit's resolution to destroy its objectives.



493D FIGHTER SQUADRON

Lineage

Constituted 56th Bombardment Squadron (Light) on 20 November 1940.

Activated on 15 January 1941.

Redesignated 56th Bombardment Squadron (Dive) on 28 August 1942.

Redesignated 493d Fighter-Bomber Squadron on 10 August 1943.

Redesignated 493d Fighter Squadron, Single Engine, on 30 May 1944.

Inactivated on 7 November 1945.

Redesignated 493d Fighter-Bomber Squadron on 25 June 1952.

Activated on 10 July 1952.

Redesignated 493d Tactical Fighter Squadron on 8 July 1958.

Redesignated 493d Fighter Squadron on 1 October 1991.

Inactivated on 19 December 1992.

Activated on 1 January 1994.

Assignments

48th Bombardment (later, 48th Fighter-Bomber; 48th Fighter) Group,

15 January 1941 – 7 November 1945.

48th Fighter-Bomber Group, 10 July 1952,

48th Fighter-Bomber (later, 48th Tactical Fighter; 48th Fighter) Wing,

8 December 1957 – 18 December 1992 (attached to 48th Fighter Wing

[Provisional], 2 September 1990 – 15 March 1991 and 7440th Composite

Wing, September – December 1991).

48th Operations Group, 1 January 1994 – present.

Stations

Savannah, Georgia, 15 January 1941.

Will Rogers Field, Oklahoma, 23 May 1941.

Savannah, Georgia, 7 February 1942.

Key Field, Mississippi, 28 June 1942.

William Northern Field, Tennessee, 20 August 1943.

Walterboro Army Airfield, South Carolina, 27 January – 13 March 1944.

Ibsley, England, 29 March 1944.

Deux Jumeaux, France, 18 June 1944.

Villacoublay, France, 29 August 1944.

Cambrai/Niergnies, France, 16 September 1944.

St Trond, Belgium, ca. 5 October 1944.

Kelz, Germany, 26 March 1945.

Kassel, Germany, 17 April 1945.

Illesheim, Germany, 28 April 1945.

Laon, France, 5 July – August 1945.

Seymour Johnson Field, North Carolina, 9 September – 7 November 1945.

Chaumont Air Base, France, 10 July 1952. RAF Lakenheath, England, 11 January 1960 – 18 December 1992; 1 January 1994 – present.

Commanders

Lt Col Michael J. King 02 Jul 2008 Lt Col Craig D. Wills 18 Apr 2007 Lt Col Edward B. Denholm 3 Jun 2005 Lt Col John K. McMullen 30 May 2003 Lt Col Martin J. Schans Jr. 17 Dec 2001 Lt Col Martin J. Schans, Jr. 17 Dec 2001 Lt Col Mark P. Fitzgerald 23 Jun 2000 Lt Col William E. MacLure 2 Jul 1998 Lt Col Mark A. Barrett 18 Apr 1997 Lt Col Norman R. Riegsecker, Jr. 30 Jun 1995 Lt Col Irving L. Halter 7 Jan 1994

Lt Col David White 4 Oct 1991 - 19 Dec 1992

Lt Col Michael J. Malone 21 May 1990 Lt Col James M. Carlin 1 May 1989 6 Nov 1987 Lt Col James E. Roper Lt Col Daniel H. Robinson 5 Sep 1986 7 Dec 1984 Lt Col Arnold L. Franklin, Jr. Lt Col Gary B. Thomsen 20 Dec 1982 Lt Col Vernon Handel 15 Jun 1982 Lt Col William M. LaTulipe 10 Jul 1981 Lt Col William E. Collins 4 Apr 1980 Lt Col Jacob Gawelko 1 Jun 1978 Lt Col Edward R. Bracken 29 Jun 1977 Lt Col Wayne R. Lehr 28 Feb 1975 Lt Col Willard F. Langford 1 Dec 1972 Lt Col Thomas D. Pulham 1 Nov 1971 Lt Col Uriel B. Alford 4 Sep 1970 Lt Col Roland W. Parks 2 Dec 1968 Maj Gerald D. Ray ca. Nov 1968 Maj Robert F. Freeman Jan 1968 Lt Col Carl L. Brunson 1 Jun 1966 Maj William G. Hartling 20 Jun 1965 Lt Col Rufus W. Scott 16 Sep 1963 Maj David T. Davidson 16 Jun 1961 Lt Col Francis E. Binnell 19 Aug 1959 Maj Robert L. James 18 Apr 1959 Lt Col Earl P. Maxwell 1 Sep 1958 Maj Felix Kozaczkn ca. Sep 1956

Maj Paul C. Harrold

10 Jul 1954

Lt Col Arthur D. Thomas ca. Dec 1953 493D FIGHTER SQUADRON (con'd)

Lt Col Howard W. Jensen 16 Feb 1953

Maj David W. Coulson 10 Jul 1952 Maj William H. Casterline July 1945 – 7 November 1945

Lt Col Stanley P. Latiolais 15 Oct 1944 Lt Col William C. Bryson 19 Jan 1944 19 Sep 1943 Maj Richard T. W. Rivers Maj Williams ca. Aug 1943 ca. May 1942 Capt Pelham Capt Osbourne ca. Feb 1942 Capt C. U. True 30 Jun 1941 2Lt S. Harper 31 May 1941

Honors

Lt. L. G. Drafts

Service Streamers. None Campaign Streamers. World War II:

Antisubmarine, American Theater
Air Offensive, Europe
Normandy

Rhineland
Ardennes-Alsace
Central Europe

Northern France Air Combat, EAME Theater

Southwest Asia:

Defense of Saudi Arabia (2 August 1990 – 16 January 1991) Liberation and Defense of Kuwait (17 January – 11 April 1991)

15 Jan 1941

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers. None Decorations.

Distinguished Unit Citation: Germany, 6 December 1944

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 July 1961 – 29 February 1964

1 July 1966 - 30 June 1968

14 October 1976 – 31 December 1977

1 April 1978 - 31 March 1980

1 July 1984 – 30 June 1986

1 July 1986 - 30 June 1988

1 July 1988 - 30 June 1990

20 August 1990 - 11 May 1991

1 July - [18 December] 1992 / [1 January] - 30 June 1944

1 July 1994 – 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

*24 March - 10 June 1999

1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

*Honors Conferred from the 493d Expeditionary Fighter Squadron-Noble Anvil.

Cited in the Orders of the Day, Belgian Army:

6 June – 30 September 1944

1 October – 17 December 1944

18 December 1944 – 15 January 1945

Belgian Fourragere

Aerial Victory Credits

World War II

<u>Name</u>	Credits	Date of Action
Capt Neil E. Simmerman	1.0	12 June 1944
Capt Denver M. Porter	0.5	12 June 1944
1Lt Homer L. Young	0.5	12 June 1944
2Lt Gordon P. Humphries	1.5	12 June 1944
Maj Royal N. Baker	0.5*	5 August 1944
1Lt Lloyd White	0.5	5 August 1944
1Lt Joseph J. Freeman, Jr.	1.0	17 December 1944
1Lt Rodney W. Heyl	0.25	17 December 1944
1Lt Earl E. Jackson, Jr.	0.25	17 December 1944
2Lt William G. Dilley, Jr.	1.25	17 December 1944
2Lt Howard W. Foulkes, Jr.	0.25	17 December 1944

^{*} Major Baker earned 3.0 additional credits with the 308th Fighter Squadron.

Operation NOBLE ANVIL

<u>Name</u>	<u>Credits</u>	Date of Action
Lt Col Cesar Rodriguez	1.0	24 March 1999
Capt Michael Shower	1.0	24 March 1999
"Claw"	2.0	26 March 1999

Aircraft

1941:	Curtiss A-18 Shrike
1941 – 1942:	Douglas A-20 Havoc
1942 – 1943:	Vultee A-35 Vengeance
1943:	Curtiss P-40 Warhawk
1943 – 1944:	Bell P-39 Airacobra
1944 – 1945:	Republic P-47 Thunderbolt
1952 – 1954:	Republic F-84 Thunderjet

North American F-86 Sabre
North American F-100 Super Sabre
McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom II
General Dynamics F-111 Aardvark
McDonnell Douglas F-15C Eagle

Emblem (Original emblem approved 24 December 1941; modified 20 August 2003)

Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The skull represents the armor of the mind. The crossed lightening bolts represent the swift and powerful exploitation of air and space and the lethality of striking from above. The shield symbolizes defense and protection.

Motto: "MORS INIMICIS" (Death to the Enemy)



494TH FIGHTER SQUADRON

Lineage

Constituted 57th Bombardment Squadron (Light) on 20 November 1940.

Activated on 15 January 1941.

Redesignated 57th Bombardment Squadron (Dive) on 28 August 1942.

Redesignated 494th Fighter Bomber Squadron on 10 August 1943.

Redesignated 494th Fighter Squadron, Single Engine, on 30 May 1944.

Inactivated 7 November 1945.

Redesignated 494th Fighter-Bomber Squadron on 25 June 1952.

Activated on 10 July 1952.

Redesignated 494th Tactical Fighter Squadron on 8 July 1958.

Redesignated 494th Fighter Squadron on 30 November 1991.

Assignments

48th Bombardment (later, 48th Fighter-Bomber; 48th Fighter) Group,

15 January 1941 – 7 November 1945.

48th Fighter-Bomber Group, 10 July 1952.

48th Fighter-Bomber (later, 48th Tactical Fighter; 48th Fighter) Wing,

8 December 1957 (attached to 48th Fighter Wing [Provisional],

2 September 1990 – 15 March 1991; 7440th Composite Wing, September – December 1991).

48th Operations Group, 31 March 1992 – present.

Stations

Savannah, Georgia, 15 January 1941.

Will Rogers Field, Oklahoma, 23 May 1941.

Savannah, Georgia, 7 February 1942.

Key Field, Mississippi, 28 June 1942.

William Northern Field, Tennessee, 15 August 1943.

Walterboro Army Airfield, South Carolina, 27 January – 13 March 1944.

Ibsley, England, 29 March 1944.

Deux Jumeaux, France, 4 July 1944.

Villacoublay, France, 29 August 1944;

Cambrai/Niergnies, France, 15 September 1944.

St Trond, Belgium, 20 September 1944.

Kelz, Germany, 26 March 1945.

Kassel, Germany, ca. 17 April 1945.

Illesheim, Germany, 29 April 1945.

Laon, France, 5 July – August 1945.

Seymour Johnson Field, North Carolina, 9 September – 7 November 1945.

Chaumont Air Base, France, 10 July 1952.

RAF Lakenheath, England, 15 January 1960 – present.

Commanders

Lt Col Shawn D. Pederson	1 Jun 07
Lt Col William A. Reese	17 Apr 06
Lt Col Daniel DeBree	21 May 04
Lt Col William D. Miles	2 June 03
Lt Col Ronald K. Laughbaum	8 Feb 2002
Lt Col Steve J. Depalmer	12 May 2000
Lt Col Warren L. Henderson	21 May 1998
Lt Col John W. Hesterman III	12 May 1997
Lt Col Joseph R. Wood	7 Aug 1995
Lt Col Mark G. Beesley	5 Sep 1994
Lt Col Wayne I. Mudge	14 Aug 1992
Lt Col Kenneth A. Combs	14 June 1991
Lt Col James M. Young	1 Dec 1990
Lt Col Tommy F. Crawford	30 Jun 1989
Lt Col Ronnie A. Stanfill	10 Sep 1988
Lt Col Patrick F. Nolte	17 Feb 1987
Lt Col Paul F. Fazackerley	10 May 1985
Lt Col John L. Grozier	10 Jun 1983
Lt Col Richard W. Balstad	17 Apr 1981
Lt Col Philip E. Davis	16 Mar 1979
Lt Col James E. Salminen	14 Oct 1977
Lt Col James C. Sharp	1 Jun 1977
Lt Col James W. Grassman	1 Jul 1975
Lt Col Ronald M. Miller	18 Jul 1974
Maj Robert J. Herculson	10 Jun 1974
[26 January 1073 10 June 1074: The equadre	n dishandad bi

[26 January 1973 – 10 June 1974: The squadron disbanded, but did not inactivate, due to a lack of available aircraft on station during the transition from F-100s to F-4s.]

Lt Col Terance E. Cawley 1 Nov 1970 22 Sep 1969 Lt Col Gerald D. Ray ca. Jul 1967 Lt Col Shelby A. Evans Lt Col William J. Holton 2 Aug 1965 15 Nov 1964 Lt Col Warren D. Curton 2 Aug 1964 Maj Vance T. Leuthold Maj Norman H. Todd 28 May 1964 Maj John E. Pitts, Jr. 10 Jul 1961 Lt Col Bernie S. Bass 23 Feb 1959 Maj William T. Whisner, Jr. ca. Jun 1957 Maj Ira A. Swope 3 Feb 1957 Maj Otto C. Kemp 7 May 1955 Maj Woodfin M. Sullivan 3 Apr 1953 Lt Col Arthur D. Thomas 10 Jul 1952

Maj Lloyd V. Bradbury 12 Jun 1945 - 7 Nov 1945 Maj Jerome I. Steeves 4 Apr 1945 Maj Victor N. Cabas 21 Nov 1944 Capt Norman S. Orwat 16 Oct 1944 Maj Charles R. Fischette 19 Jul 1944 Maj Richard P. Morrissey 21 Feb 1944 Capt H. L. McNeely 13 Feb 1944 Capt H. A. Forsythe ca. 19 Jan 1944 Maj J. P. Mulloy 9 Jan 1944 Capt J. D. Collinsworth 4 Jan 1944 [unknown Jan 1942 – Dec 1943]

1Lt R. D. Callaway 15 Jan 1941

Honors

Service Streamers. None Campaign Streamers. World War II:

Antisubmarine, American Theater Rhineland Air Offensive, Europe Ardennes-Alsace Normandy Central Europe

Northern France Air Combat, EAME Theater

Southwest Asia:

Defense of Saudi Arabia (2 August 1990 – 16 January 1991) Liberation and Defense of Kuwait (17 January – 11 April 1991)

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamer: None Decorations.

Distinguished Unit Citation: Germany, 6 December 1944

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards:

1 July 1961 - 29 February 1964

1 July 1966 – 30 June 1968

14 October 1976 – 31 December 1977

1 April 1978 – 31 March 1980

1 July 1984 – 30 June 1986

1 July 1986 – 30 June 1988

1 July 1988 – 30 June 1990

20 August 1990 - 11 May 1991

1 July 1992 - 30 June 1994

1 July 1994 - 30 June 1996

1 August 1996 – 30 September 1998

1 October 1998 – 30 September 2000

*[14 April] - 10 June 1999

1 October 2000 – 24 September 2002

1 October 2002 – 30 September 2004

1 October 2004 – 31 October 2005

1 November 2005 – 31 December 2006

*Honors Conferred from the 494th Expeditionary Fighter Squadron-Noble Anvil.

Cited in the Order of the Day, Belgian Army:

6 June – 30 September 1944

1 October – 17 December 1944

18 December 1944 – 15 January 1945

Belgian Fourragere.

Aerial Victory Credits

World War II

<u>Name</u>	Credits	Date of Action
1Lt Bernard L. Kupersmith	1.0	24 December 1944
1Lt Charles W. Riffle	0.5	24 December 1944
2Lt Jesse D. Lefforge	0.5	24 December 1944
1Lt Nelson W. Koscheski	2.0	27 December 1944
1Lt William R. Johnson	1.0	27 December 1944
1Lt Kenneth T. Jones	1.0	27 December 1944
1Lt Garret D. Wakefield	1.0	27 December 1944
2Lt Willard B. Lenton	1.0	27 December 1944

Aircraft

Ancian	
1941:	Curtiss A-18 Shrike
1941 – 1942:	Douglas A-20 Havoc
1942 – 1943:	Vultee A-35 Vengeance
1943:	Curtiss P-40 Warhawk
1943 – 1944:	Bell P-39 Airacobra
1944 – 1945:	Republic P-47 Thunderbolt
1952 – 1954:	Republic F-84 Thunderjet
1953 – 1956:	North American F-86 Sabre
1956 – 1972:	North American F-100 Super Sabre
1972 – 1974:	None
1974 – 1977:	McDonnell Douglas F-4 Phantom II
1977 – 1992:	General Dynamics F-111 Aardvark
1992 – present:	McDonnell Douglas F-15E Strike Eagle

Emblem (Approved 6 December 1963; modified 30 April 2007; replaced emblem approved 22 August 1942)

Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The tri-colored "Mach" chevron denotes the "Forward Look." The aircraft/missile and the clouds symbolize the unit's air mission. The Black Panther, emblematic of this squadron since 1942, represents stealth, silence, and speed of attack, thus taking a victim quickly and unaware.

